

Rolls-Royce opens Italian 'bribes' inquiry

By Rooker, the Labour MP who told
mons that a manager of Rolls-Royce
in bribes from an Italian company,
yesterday that he could not prove his
is. The Prime Minister expressed
it his use of the legal protection of
itary privilege while the Italian
described the claim as ridiculous.

P says he cannot prove his claims

Mr Frank Turner: Named
in MP's claims.

No operations sheets had
been seen on that occasion and
no statements relating either
to the machine tool order in
question or to Rolls-Royce had
been seen, and neither was
in any way referred to.



Mr Joseph Coroneo, the export
sales manager for the Italian
company, denied Mr Rooker's
allegations.

"It is so ridiculous. We are
also very upset because we have
a good reputation in Britain.

At the time, in 1967 when we
won our first order, we were
not well known. The contract
was allocated by quotation from
the best European makers. It
was very hard competition.

The suggestion that we got
the order by bribing a Rolls
Royce official is absolutely
ridiculous. We do not need to
do that kind of thing," he said.

Kill order 'unfortunate choice of words'

From Nick Ashford
Pretoria, June 19

As the violence subsided in
Cape Town and other troubled
areas today, Mr Louis Le
Grange, Minister of Police,
announced that the official toll
during the present unrest was
29 dead and 141 injured up to
late last night.

He said he did not know how
South African newspapers
arrived at figures of between
42 and 60 dead although he
pointed out that his figure of
29 might not be the final figure.

The minister, who was accom-
panied by General Michael
Geldenhuys, Commissioner of
Police, said that of the 141
people hurt, 62 received injuries
from stabbing or stone
throwing.

"Knives and stones are not
used by the police to maintain
law and order," he said. Fif-
teen of those hurt were whites
whose cars were stoned by
rioters. Several policemen were
also injured. General Gelden-
huys did not say how many of
those who died had been shot
by the police.

Mr Le Grange was addressing
a meeting requested by the
Foreign Correspondents' Asso-
ciation after a statement by
General Geldenhuys on Monday
claiming that foreign journalists
had been inciting people in
Soweto to throw stones and act
riotously.

After the General's statement
all journalists were banned
from entering Soweto and other
troubled spots.

Mr Le Grange said the police
were investigating allegations of
misconduct on behalf of over-
seas journalists. He gave the
impression, however, that
neither he nor the police
wanted a confrontation with the
foreign press and that he was
anxious for the whole matter
to be laid to rest.

He emphasized that the ban
was only temporary and could
be removed soon. He denied
that test case canisters had
been deliberately fired at
journalists.

The Minister also explained
that the "shoot to kill" state-
ment issued on behalf of the
Commissioner of Police yester-
day, which produced head-
lines throughout the world, was
a mistake. "It was an unfortunate
choice of words and was imme-
diately withdrawn when it came
to the notice of the Commis-
sioner of Police," he said.

The police had explicit
instructions to use no more
ammunition but only rubber
bullets or birdshot. Live ammu-
nition was to be used only in
extreme cases of violence, loot-
ing and arson.

Mr Le Grange said his infor-
mation was that all was quiet
in South Africa at present.
There were however sporadic
incidents of stone throwing in
the Cape Peninsula last night.

Early this morning, a railway
passenger coach was set on fire
near Cape Town and rail ser-
vices between the city centre
and the Coloured townships
were disrupted.

In the Eastern Cape there is
growing industrial unrest which
has so far forced two motor
manufacturers, the Ford Cor-
pation and Volkswagen, to
close their works, and
close until further notice. A

Steel closures to be eased by aids and incentives

By Our Industrial Editor

New measures aimed at
alleviating the impact of plant
closures by the British Steel
Corporation and stimulating
new jobs were announced
yesterday by Sir Keith Joseph,
the Secretary of State for
Industry.

Four areas in south Wales
and Humberside will benefit
from the measures. Port
Talbot, where the steelworks
were operated at half its rated
capacity and where a redun-
dancy programme has been
agreed with steel industry
unions, will become a Special
Development Area and develop-
ment area status will be
accorded to Scunthorpe, New-
port and Cwmbran.

Companies in those areas will
qualify for regional aids and
incentives.

The Consett area, where
workers have pledged to fight
the British Steel Corporation's
closure of their works, and
which has special development
status already should benefit



Gooch square driving during his maiden Test century against West Indies at Lord's yesterday. He made 123 of England's 232 for seven. Report, page 12.

Iraqis kill three raiders at British Embassy

Nicosia, June 19.—Iraqi
security forces today killed
three gunmen who had shot
into the British Embassy com-
pound in Baghdad. The Iraqi
news agency reported that
there were no casualties either
among the embassy staff or the
security forces.

Mr David Richmond, the
embassy press officer, con-
tacted on the telephone by the
Associated Press from Nicosia,
confirmed that nobody at the
embassy was hurt.

Another embassy official,
who declined to be named,
said that the gunmen had
burst into the spacious com-
pound firing their weapons in
the air after tossing two gran-
ades at the main gate. They
failed to enter the building,
and were killed in the embassy
gardens, he added.

Mr Richmond said: "We all
rushed for the secure part of
the embassy soon after the
alarm was set off, immediately
after two explosions shook the
building."

"I do not know exactly what
happened. We were all keep-
ing our heads down and as you
can imagine there is still a lot
of confusion around here."

A full investigation was to-
night trying to establish the
identity and motives of the
attackers.—AP.

British Petroleum may launch City's biggest takeover bid

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

In what could turn out to be
the biggest takeover bid the
City has seen, British Petroleum
confirmed yesterday that it was
considering an offer for Selection
Trust, a leading London-
based mining and industrial
investment company.

No figures are yet being
mentioned officially, but BP
may have to pay at least £40m
for Selection Trust. The move
represents a decisive step by
BP to diversify its interests
away from oil.

Selection Trust shares rose
on the Stock Exchange from
700p at the beginning of the
day to £10.75 at the close of
business. Some City sources
believe that an information
leak, which caused the share
price to move up sharply, pre-
cipitated an announcement by
Selection Trust earlier than was
intended.

The biggest British takeover
was in 1972 when Mr Maxwell
Joseph's Grand Metropolitan

hotel and restaurant group paid
£372m for Watney Mann, the
brewers.

For several years BP has
made no secret of its interest
in diversifying into other kinds
of natural resources. Its own
mining division, BP Minerals
has a successful exploration
programme and is a major coal
producer in Australia and the
United States.

BP's interest in mining com-
panies, which is shared by other
major oil companies, is partly
spurred by fears that it could
run short of crude oil, particu-
larly since Iranian production
cutbacks and loss of the com-
pany's Nigerian supplies.

City rumours have long
singled out Rio Tinto-Zinc as
the mining company most likely
to attract BP and the move
has come as a surprise.

Stockbrokers point out, how-
ever, that Selection Trust is
possibly the easiest way for BP
to acquire instantly a wide
range of mining and mining-
related assets.

Selection Trust is the purest

example of the mining finance
house, a company investing in
mining projects and exploration
but having little or no direct
management role in the pro-
jects. Last year it made profits
of £26.4m on assets of £198m.

Its chief assets include stakes
in nickel mines and iron ore
in Australia, diamonds in West
Africa, copper in Namibia and
in Canada, and gold mines in
South Africa and the United
States. The company is also
known to be looking seriously
at possible new gold mines in
the Transvaal.

BP could face opposition
from Charter Consolidated, an-
other London mining finance
house with a 27 per cent stake
in Selection Trust. Charter is
itself 35.6 per cent owned by
Anglo American, the huge
South African mining company,
and any bid would therefore
be to be acceptable to Mr
Harry Oppenheimer, Anglo
American's chairman.

Financial Editor and
BP diversifies, page 21

Mr Carter may find Italy critical of US

From John Earle
Rome, June 19

President Carter will spend
tomorrow in talks with Presi-
dent Pertini and Signor
Francesco Cossiga, the Prime
Minister, on the first leg of his
Mediterranean tour that will
take him to the summit of the
West's seven most industrialized
nations at Venice this weekend
and then on to Yugoslavia,
Spain and Portugal.

Mr Carter, who is accom-
panied by his wife, Rosalynn,
and his daughter, Amy, will be
received in audience by the
Pope on Saturday morning be-
fore flying to Venice in the
afternoon.

Mr Carter has become accus-
tomed during the week to the
sight of police with submachine
guns in the city centre, while
helicopters have been making
practice runs in preparation for
President Carter's movements to
and from the Orto di Palazzo
where he is President Pertini's
guest.

Mr Carter, who has never
visited Italy, will be sight-
seeing at the Colosseum and
Forum after lunch with
Signor Cossiga tomorrow. In
the evening President Pertini
is giving a state dinner at
which the leaders of the politi-
cal parties, including Signor
Enrico Berlinguer, leader of
the Communist Party have
been invited.

President Carter is accom-
panied by Mr Edmund Muskie.

Secretary of State, and he will
be joined in Venice by Mr
William Miller, the Treasury
Secretary, and Mr Charles Dun-
can, the Secretary for Energy.

In his talks here the Presi-
dent is able to confirm that
Italy remains the United
States' most loyal ally in the
Mediterranean, but since the
fiasco of the attempted rescue
of the American hostages in
Iran, it is no longer a loyalty
that is unquestioned.

At the time of the aborted
rescue, the Italian Foreign
Ministry issued a critical state-
ment and recently Signor
Flaminio Piccoli, secretary of
the ruling Christian Democrat
Party, reaffirmed the Italian
opposition to the use of force in
solving the dispute with Iran.

President Carter may note an
undercurrent of resentment
that any blunders of American
policy in the Middle East, or
towards the Communist world
is likely to have more severe
repercussions for Italy than for
the United States.

The business world here fears
that valuable contracts with the
Soviet Union may be lost
because the American-spon-
sored freeze on new credit
lines, and Signor Enrico Manca,
the Foreign Trade Minister,
while on a visit to Warsaw has
called for a resumption of an
economic dialogue with
Moscow.

Hopes for Venice, page 8
Leading articles, page 15

Transatlantic rower survives capsize of boat

Mr Kenneth Kerr, the 28-
year-old Scot making a second
attempt to row across the
Atlantic single-handed in a 13ft
boat, has been heard from after
14 days of radio silence.

Weak signals picked up yester-
day indicated that he had
survived a fierce storm by
clinging to a lifeline when his
boat capsized. He is now making
progress 310 miles into the
Atlantic from Newfoundland.

Continued on page 8, col 6

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ries who have defied the
s demand to cut spending are
I Michael Heseltine that they
few weeks left to submit their
leg proposals. The Secretary
in the Environment details
able to compel them to fail
cheater's Labour leader said
s facing a financial crisis of
msday proportions" Page 2

drivers unite

rs from France and other
untries set up their own road
he Franco-Spanish border in
in their Spanish colleagues,
n forced to move their vehi-
g the motorway between the
es. The Spanish drivers are
against the burning of nine
it and vegetable lorries by
vers Page 8

Mr Rodgers fuels Labour's troubles

Mr William Rodgers, the Opposition
spokesman on defence, further fuelled the
Labour Party's internal dispute when he
warned a group of backbenchers at a
private meeting that party members
should be aware of "a strange army of
bedfellows who have climbed on the band-
wagon" of an official party anti-nuclear
arms rally Page 2

King critical of US

In a speech in Washington King Hussein of
Jordan showed himself to be totally un-
moved by President Carter's arguments in
favour of his Camp David policy. The King
attacked Washington's "peculiar and in-
defensible commitment to Israel's security
that seems to equate security with con-
quests" Page 8

Lonrho backs down

Lonrho has conceded defeat in the battle
for control of House of Fraser. Mr Edward
du Cann, a director of Lonrho told share-
holders at Fraser's annual meeting that
Lonrho would not press for ran increased
dividend Page 19

Criminals' misuse of bail worries police

London's police manpower is increasing
and the crime rate is down, but a shrink-
ing detection rate and the misuse of bail
by many professional criminals to commit
fresh serious offences are causing worry,
according to the 1979 report of Sir David
McNee, the Commissioner of the Metro-
politan Police Page 4

Saving stately home

Talks on acquiring Kedleston Hall, the
most artistically significant of Britain's
stately homes, for the nation, have reached
an advanced stage. Lord Curzon was so
devoted to the house, designed by Robert
Adam, that he had Government House in
Calcutta built as a replica of Kedleston
Page 2

Musicians' strike: MPs to hold Commons debate on the disbandment of five BBC orchestras

Nigeria: An eight-page Special Report on
political and economic conditions in black
Africa's most important nation
Classified advertisements: Personal, pages
26-28; Appointments, 25; Car Buyers'
Guide, 26; Property, 24

On other pages

Leader, page 15
Letters: On specialist teachers,
from the President of the Second-
ary Heads Association and others;
on the Brandt report, from Mr
Jean Le Clercq; on dogs and
leish, from Professor Patrick
Collard

Leading articles: Venice summit:
political and economic agendas
Features, pages 14, 17
A leading question for politicians,
by Geoffrey Smith; Michael Leap-
man on Washington's silence at
the UN; Hugh Clayton on the
crisis that only farmers under-
stand Page 11

Arts, page 11
Julian Critchley, MP, reviews
Mrs Thatcher's First Year, by
Hugh Stephenson; Nicholas Wep-
shot on new films in London;
Michael Church on Swin (BBC 2)

Home News, 2, 4, 5
European News, 8
Overseas News, 8-10
Appointments, 25
Arts, 11
Book review, 12
Business, 18-24
Court, 26
Crossword, 26

and Stanley Reynolds on Uncle
Sam's Backyard (BBC 1); Ken-
neth Loveland at Llandaff Festi-
val; Stanley Soble on Die Zau-
berkiste at Glyndebourne

Sport, pages 12, 13
Football: Review of England's
failure in the European cham-
pionships; Tennis: Tracy Austin
matches victory from defeat;
Racing: A second successive Gold
Cup win for La Moss; Boxing:
Freddie of the "non-heavy-
weight fight of the century"

Obituary, page 16
Sir Derrick Dunlop, Mr Tom
Copeland, Professor E. S. Eason
Business News, pages 18-24
Stock markets: Domestic profit
taking saw pits retreat with losses
around £1 with equities follow-
ing suit. The FT Index fell 7.7 to
465.4

Financial Editor: Waiting for the
next move: BP/Selection Trust
prospects of a mega-merger.

Science, 16
Sport, 12, 13
TV & Radio, 27
Theatres, etc, 10, 11
Trains, 16
26 Years Ago, 16
Weather, 16
Wills, 16

HOME NEWS

Mr Heseltine gives rebel councils until August 1 to fall into line on spending cuts policy

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Local authorities have only a few weeks to come into line with government policy on public spending before action is taken, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday.

Commenting on the latest manpower figures for local government, which show a small reduction, Mr Heseltine said that one quarter of all councils were in line with government targets.

The figures showed, however, that many authorities had not changed their manpower and employment practices. "It is the attitudes of these local authorities that now threaten the traditional relationship of voluntary cooperation between central and local government."

Aiming his criticism squarely at Labour councils which have stated they will not make cuts, and will restore cuts made by

previous Conservative administrations, Mr Heseltine said the Government's commitment to reducing the public expenditure, which was central to its economic strategy, "The next few weeks in effect represent the last chance for local government to bring its policies into line."

He detailed the measures under consideration if targets were not met. They include a moratorium on capital spending, a reduction in the order to increase the percentage grant, and changes in the percentage of the Government's contribution to the rate-support grant.

In addition, when the local government Bill becomes law, Mr Heseltine will have other weapons at his command. He is also considering the support of the central Government to inner city authorities under the programme and partnership arrangements.

That is a direct threat to some Labour authorities.

The latest manpower figures for local employees show a total of March, 1980, of 1,720,782 full-time and 933,409 part-time employees, totalling 2,654,191 full-time equivalents.

The figures show a decrease of 12,285 full-time equivalents between March, 1979, and March, 1980, and a decrease of about 5,500 full-time equivalent employees between December, 1979, and March, 1980. In percentage terms, these figures mean a reduction in the 12 months to March, 1980, of 0.6 per cent, and of 0.3 per cent in the period December, 1979, to March, 1980.

Mr Heseltine said that of the past three quarters the decrease in total numbers had been about 17,500.

Mr Heseltine has given local authorities until August 1 to submit revised budgets for 1980-81.

Mr Rodgers adds fuel to Labour's feud

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

While Mr James Callaghan, leader of the Labour Party, and some of his Shadow Cabinet colleagues believe that the party will kick itself to death if it does not resolve its internal feuding soon, the row was further fuelled last night by Mr William Rodgers, the Opposition spokesman on defence.

He warned a group of specially invited Labour backbenchers at a private meeting that party members should be aware of "a strange army of bedfellows who have climbed on the bandwagon" of an official party anti-nuclear arms rally on Sunday.

Among the speakers at the rally, in London, are Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the party, and two members of the party's national executive committee: Mr Frank Ailman and Miss Joan Lester.

Mr Rodgers told the meeting held in Central Hall, Westminster: "It should be said from the platform on Sunday that the Labour Party has nothing whatsoever in common with such anti-Labour groups and disassociates itself from their policies and attitudes."

He was referring to fringe militant, Trotskyist groups, and the Communist Party, although he was careful to state: "It would be quite unfair to blame the organizers of the rally for

the sins of those fringe groups that seek to exploit it."

Mr Rodgers said it should be plainly stated at the rally that the Labour Party supports Britain's membership of Nato and rejects withdrawal. "It should be made clear that we are in favour of multilateral disarmament in both nuclear and conventional fields and reject unilateral nuclear disarmament," he said.

Mr Rodgers was speaking against a background of growing concern among shadow ministers that the party could again be pushed into a unilateralist policy by left-wing constituency groups and some trade unions. The party is already opposed to the stationing of cruise missiles in Britain.

The Labour Party was committed to strengthening the process of détente and believed it was vital to breathe new life into the disarmament negotiations, he said.

He added: "But the rally should be remembered that we condemn without reservation the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It should be told that Soviet expenditure on defence amounts to 11 to 13 per cent of her gross national product."

Mr Callaghan gave a factual report of the meeting of the party's commission of inquiry when he spoke at the Parliamentary Labour Party meeting last night.

Manchester facing cash crisis

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Manchester was facing a financial crisis of almost Doomsday proportions, Mr Norman Morris, leader of the Labour-controlled city council, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a report estimating that the city's deficit this year could be between £12.5m and £24.5m. The report disclosed that ratepayers might have to face a bill for a further £10m if the Government withdrew its grant because of over-spending.

If inflation continues at its present rate, the rate increase next year could be 65 per cent merely to maintain existing services, the report states. On present estimates the city will need an extra 94m next year to avoid cuts.

"If the ratepayers are asked to provide that, they would probably tear me to pieces," Mr Morris said.

He admitted that decisions unpalatable to the party might have to be taken. Despite a 28 per cent rate increase last April, the city was likely to be £22m in the red this year, he said, and blamed government policies.

The report outlines options facing the council: a supplementary rate increase; in the autumn, higher council house rent; or cuts in services and staff.

Heritage fund steps in to prevent loss of lesser art works at Kedleston Adam masterpiece may be acquired for nation

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Delicate negotiations for the acquisition of Kedleston Hall near Derby, one of the most artistically significant of all Britain's stately homes, for the nation has reached an advanced stage.

The present Lord Scarsdale, who inherited Kedleston from his uncle in 1977, has apparently offered it in lieu of estate duty to the nation.

The bureaucratic problems over its acceptance has to be concentrated on the details of providing a sufficient endowment for its upkeep. The only solution available to Lord Scarsdale and the trustees of the Kedleston Estate is to sell such money as was to sell art works of least importance to the artistic integrity of the house.

At Christie's yesterday a group of Indian polychrome ivory venerated furniture, brought back from India by Lord Curzon, the famous Viceroy, was offered for sale. Such was Lord Curzon's devotion to his home, the Kedleston Estate, that he had Government House in Calcutta built as a replica of Kedleston.

The Indian room was, however, a later addition and the Indian furniture was considered of less significance to the Adam interior. The new National Heritage Memorial Fund, however, clearly considered that it would be a mistake to lose it.

The fund purchased two of



The doomed Kedleston Hall, near Derby, designed by Robert Adam

the finest lots, spending £75,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) on an elegant boat-shaped sofa and £26,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) on a pair of throne chairs.

The Department of the Environment said in a statement last night that the purchases were made out of concern that the pieces should not be lost while the future of Kedleston remains unsettled. They will be placed in the temporary care of the Victoria and Albert Museum, pending a decision on the house.

While the fund is empowered

to grant monies to museums and other institutions to help with purchases, it requires the special permission of the Secretary of State to purchase on its own account. That permission was sought and granted by Mr Michael Heseltine.

The other pieces were variously purchased by Mallett's, R. A. Lee, an American collector, an English collector, and two unnamed purchasers. The group of furniture realized £189,000 in all, far beyond expectations.

It is also to be sold a large storm scene, inspired by

Mrs Thatcher deplores MP's use of privilege

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher became involved yesterday in a controversy over the charges of industrial espionage relating to Rolls-Royce and one of its senior employees when she told the Commons that neither the Department of Industry nor the senior manager of the company knew that the allegation was going to be made. Nor, she added, did they know of the allegation.

The Prime Minister told the House that Rolls-Royce, which is a public company, was being investigated by the police. She said that the company was being investigated by the police and that the company was being investigated by the police.

The Prime Minister was being asked to comment on the allegations by Mr Ivan Lawrence, Conservative MP for Burton, who said that many MPs felt that Mr Rooker had committed "a quite disgraceful and irresponsible act" by seeking to cover behind the privileges of the House.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Steel managers aid study by economists on how to save works at Consett

From Ronald Kershaw
Consett

A growing number of senior managers within the British Steel Corporation are privately getting into touch with an economic audit team of university economists seeking to establish the viability of the Consett steelworks in Co Durham.

They are seeking confidential figures and information and confirming beyond doubt that the decision to close the plant is a mistake.

Consett is scheduled for closure under the corporation's reorganization programme. That will involve the loss of about 4,000 jobs and push up the unemployment rate in that part of Durham to nearly 40 per cent.

Mr John Carney, research economist at Durham University, and director of the regional policy unit, is consultant to the Save Consett Steel Campaign. He said yesterday that the corporation's statistics had been prepared with a view to giving the Prime Minister earlier this week that she hoped a private buyer might look at Consett.

Trade unions, local authorities and local organizations comprising the Save Consett Campaign are using the corporation's figures in their argument. A British Steel Corporation spokesman said last night: "The trade unions have seen our documents for the closure of Consett. The case for closure was carefully studied and well researched. The decision to close the works was not taken lightly. The closure forms part of the corporation's overall plan to bring its capacity into line with demand."

labour productivity in 1979-80 was 240 tonnes a man a year, compared to the German average of 238 tonnes.

Mr Carney said: "The BSC hope by their reorganization plan that they might achieve 180 tonnes a man a year. It is the corporation's declared aim was to cut costs, raise productivity, increase product quality, and improve customer satisfaction, yet the decision to close Consett would eliminate one of the most productive steelworks in Britain."

Mr Carney said the corporation was profoundly pessimistic, claiming that the steel market was collapsing. "Our audit comprehensively refutes this pessimism. The steel industry of the future needs to be flexible enough and skilled enough to make higher value, higher quality steels," Mr Carney said.

He added that the corporation's customers were expressing concern at the proposed closure and other companies were looking at the customers. A mass meeting of Consett workers will be held by a joint union committee today to pass a resolution rejecting the corporation's closure plan and to fight "to secure a profitable long-term future for the works and thereby save the whole community."

A British Steel Corporation spokesman said last night: "The trade unions have seen our documents for the closure of Consett. The case for closure was carefully studied and well researched. The decision to close the works was not taken lightly. The closure forms part of the corporation's overall plan to bring its capacity into line with demand."

Commons to debate fate of five BBC orchestras

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

Concern among MPs about the disbandment of five BBC orchestras is such that time will be given for a debate on the subject in the House of Commons next Friday.

The announcement of the debate comes after meetings earlier this week at which representatives of the striking Musicians' Union put their case to the Conservative and Labour arts group at the Commons.

While the Labour MPs pressed for a parliamentary debate, the officers of the Conservative group tabled an early day motion last night calling on the BBC to review its priorities in an endeavour to save the orchestras.

Mr Andrew Faulds, MP for Warrley, East, chairman of the Labour arts group and opposition spokesman on the arts, said the arts were rarely given high priority for space in the crowded Commons timetable, and he was delighted the debate had been approved.

Mr Patrick Cormack, MP for Staffordshire, South-West, chairman of the Conservative arts group, said the musicians had made "an extremely cogent case, which we listened to with considerable sympathy."

They were particularly worried about the fate of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra.

In the early day motion, the Conservative MPs say that they are conscious of the need for the BBC to live within its means and its role as a great patron of music, but that there is unprecedented feeling among professional musicians about the disbandment of the orchestras.

They are also concerned that the disbandment of the orchestras may be jeopardized by the musicians' strike and so call on the BBC to review its priorities.

World Service cuts: The BBC is having to make new economies in its external services to keep within the Government's 14 per cent cash limit. A package of cuts, which would include the loss of 24 jobs, is being discussed with the unions.

The economies, which could involve cuts of up to 10 per cent in the budgets of many World Service programmes, must be introduced this summer if the BBC is to stay within the spending limit.

Journalists at Bush House, headquarters of the external services, are refusing to continue doing additional work on special bulletins in Russian and Farsi, introduced during the Afghan crisis, because the BBC is seeking to reduce the newsroom staff by four.

Two paintings by Matisse, stolen in a £100,000 raid at Mill Hill, north London, in January, were found in a postbox at Pope's Lane, Ealing, London, today, after the police had been alerted.

The paintings, valued at about £25,000 and measuring 18 inches square, were rolled in plastic material.

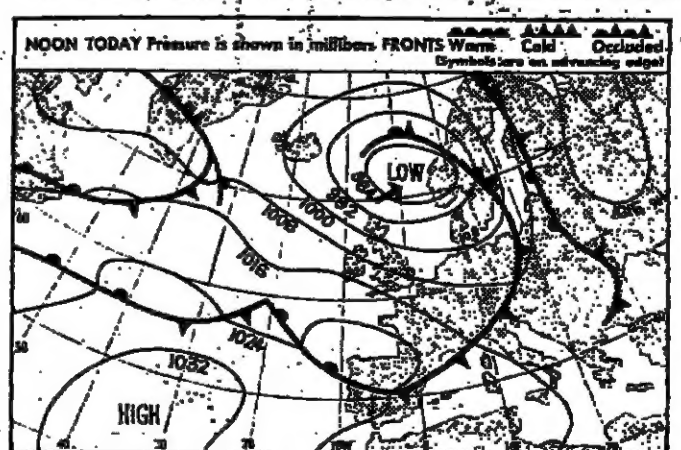
Matisse paintings found in postbox

Two paintings by Matisse, stolen in a £100,000 raid at Mill Hill, north London, in January, were found in a postbox at Pope's Lane, Ealing, London, today, after the police had been alerted.

The paintings, valued at about £25,000 and measuring 18 inches square, were rolled in plastic material.

The Government's committee of inquiry into the future of the Inner London Education Authority, chaired by Lady Young, will accept submissions from the public at the end of June, not the end of July, as stated yesterday.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.21 pm.
Moon rises: 12.51 pm. Moon sets: 12.51 pm.

First quarter: 1.32 pm.
Lighting up: 9.51 pm to 4.13 am.
High water: London Bridge 7.46 am, 6.32 pm, 7.59 pm, 6.06 am.
Low water: 12.41 am, 10.59 am, 1.3 am, 10.59 am, 5.4 am, 5.24 am, 5.6 am, 11.47 am, 6.1 am, 11.47 pm, 5.9 am, 7.7 am, 5.47 pm, 7.4 am.
1 foot = 0.3048 m. 1 m = 3.2808 ft.

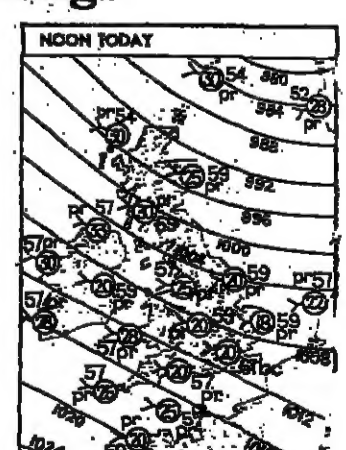
A deep low will be slow moving near N Scotland with a showery NW airstream covering the United Kingdom.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight
London, SE, Central S, E and NE: Sunny intervals, becoming cloudier with scattered showers, some heavy; wind W, fresh in places; temp 15° to 17° (59° to 63° F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW, Central N, England, Wales, Lake District, SE of Lake N, Bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers, some heavy; wind W to NW, fresh to strong, gales in places; temp 14° to 15° C (57° to 59° F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY
MIDLAND: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Precip
London	15	W	c	0
Edinburgh	12	W	c	0
Birmingham	14	W	c	0
Cardiff	13	W	c	0
Manchester	14	W	c	0
Nottingham	14	W	c	0
Sheffield	14	W	c	0
Southampton	15	W	c	0
Stirling	12	W	c	0
Truro	13	W	c	0
Wolverhampton	14	W	c	0
York	14	W	c	0



At the resorts
24 hours to 6 pm, June 19

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Precip
Bournemouth	15	W	c	0
Brighton	15	W	c	0
Bristol	14	W	c	0
Cardiff	13	W	c	0
Edinburgh	12	W	c	0
Exeter	14	W	c	0
Gloucester	14	W	c	0
Leamington	14	W	c	0
Liverpool	14	W	c	0
Manchester	14	W	c	0
Nottingham	14	W	c	0
Sheffield	14	W	c	0
Southampton	15	W	c	0
Stirling	12	W	c	0
Truro	13	W	c	0
Wolverhampton	14	W	c	0
York	14	W	c	0

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Well done, Sodastream.



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Their output has grown 20-fold since they moved to Peterborough. And the scale of their growth has been matched — and helped — by the availability of unit factories, built for rent by Peterborough Development Corporation.

Sodastream employ nearly 400 people now and their huge new 150,000 square foot factory will be ready later this year.

Their success is an outstanding example of the sort of achievement experienced by almost every firm which has moved to Peterborough, Britain's fastest growing city. The place with a better export record than Japan. Where companies grow over fifteen times faster.

We call it the Peterborough Effect. It's working for Sodastream and it could work for your firm, too.

Find out how from John Case, our Chief Estates Surveyor, on 0733 68931.

It must be the Peterborough Effect.

Print union enters political sponsorship

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, (Natsope) is going into political sponsorship with a big cash grant to a prominent anti-BEC Labour MP.

The union's first sponsored MP is to be Mr Ronald Leighton, a member for Newham North-East, the seat formerly held by Mr Reg Prentice, who is now Minister for Social Security.

Sponsorship is likely to be

worth in excess of £5,000 a year to the Newham constituency Labour Party, where Mr Leighton, a former machine assistant in Fleet Street, became the MP at the last election.

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary, announced the move, at the union's biennial governing council in Southampton yesterday. He said it was part of a general extension of the union's political activity.

After a rule change, the 46,000 members of Natsope who pay the political levy will contribute 1p per week to the union's political fund, giving

print workers' leaders an income of about £25,000 a year to spend on promoting the Labour Party at national and local level.

Natsope is not the only print union to extend the range of its political activity. The National Graphical Association (NGA) which supported Mr Eric Moonman until he lost his seat at Basildon in the general election, is to support two Parliamentary representatives.

In a report, the NGA conference next week, the NGA national council says: "The political fund continues to be only adequate for the demand made upon it."

NUJ support for government information staff

By Our Labour Staff

The National Union of Journalists yesterday promised to support government information staff who take action in defence of their jobs against planned manpower cuts.

Mr Francis Beckett, president of the union, said that threatened cuts in official information services conflicted with the Prime Minister's commitment to open government and "his supposed desire to help industry."

He told a meeting of union members at the Central Office of Information that the union says "many journalistic jobs may be lost in a cut of one third of the COI service." "If you will defend your jobs the NUJ will be with you," he said.

Without an adequate number of information officers "masses of information will either not get out or will get out in so incomprehensible a form that the average citizen and even the average newspaper will not be able to make head or tail of it."

A main task of the COI was helping middle range companies who could not afford their own publicity staff, he said. "As well as threatening the free flow of information the Government intends to cut a vital service to industry."

Police keep guard after Paisley death threat

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The Rev Ian Paisley, the Ulster politician, has been closely protected by police in Northern Ireland since he was taken to London on Monday to the House of Commons by two Special Branch officers.

A senior police officer visited Mr Paisley in London and told him that the possibility of an attack by the Provisional IRA during the next seven days was being taken seriously.

He was accompanied while in Northern Ireland by three armed policemen. When he went to London on Monday he was taken to the House of Commons by two Special Branch officers.

A senior police officer visited Mr Paisley in London and told him that the possibility of an attack by the Provisional IRA during the next seven days was being taken seriously.

Court rejects Maze claims

By Our Legal Correspondent

Four inmates in Northern Ireland's Maze prison who have been involved in the dirty protest have failed to clear the first hurdle in their claim that their treatment breached the European Convention on Human Rights.

The European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg has decided that the main part of their application was inadmissible. Their claim that they had been subjected to "inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment" can now go no further.

The commission also held inadmissible their complaint that they were not being granted

Food wrapping 'not a cancer risk'

By Hugh Clayton

Scientists have told the Government that there is no cancer risk from plastic film used as food wrapping. The decision comes after an investigation by four committees appointed by ministers.

Their work began after Italian researchers had shown in 1974 that there was a link between cancers in mice and vinylidene chloride (VDC).

The substance is used increasingly to make plastic films which are light and thin, but tough and impermeable to water and fat. Clearance was given yesterday by a working party on VDC.

The group was supported by the Chemicals and Toxicology Committee, the Food, Consumer Products and the Environment. That committee, which reports to the Secretary of State for Social Services, said: "While the possibility that VDC is carcinogenic to man cannot be entirely excluded, any such risk is likely to be small."

There are no legal ceilings on the amount of VDC that can be measured in food. The steering group found evidence of direct contact in packaging of various VDC-based film and many foods including frozen turkey, ham, black pudding,

cheese, sweets, biscuits fish fingers and crisps.

Only two types of food were found to contain measurable amounts of VDC which had seeped in from the packaging. They were cooked meats in thick, sausage-shaped "chub" packs, and crisps.

The view that the amount of seepage of VDC from film into food was not significant was supported by the Government's Food Additives and Contaminants Committee and Committee on Toxicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment. Food Surveillance Paper No 3; Stationery Office, £2.25.

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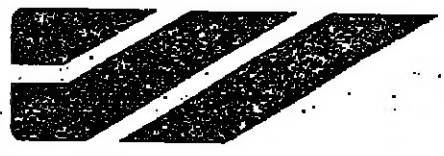
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HOME NEWS

Metropolitan Police fears about misuse of bail by criminals are confirmed by survey results

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

London's police manpower is increasing and the crime rate is down, but a shrinking detection rate and criminals' use of bail to commit fresh offences are causing worry, according to the 1979 report of Sir David McNee, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, presented yesterday.

The misuse of bail has been exercising Scotland Yard for some years, but last year's report includes the result of a study by the police. It shows that of 1,678 people arrested for robbery last year 23 per cent were already on bail. Of those nearly 90 per cent had been granted bail for a serious offence and 30 per cent had two or more outstanding charges against them.

Ninety-six people arrested for robbery while on bail for other offences were later given bail again, despite police opposition.

The term "robbery" in the survey covered assaults, burglary, car theft, fraud, criminal damage, possession of an offensive weapon and being a person suspected of committing one of those offences.

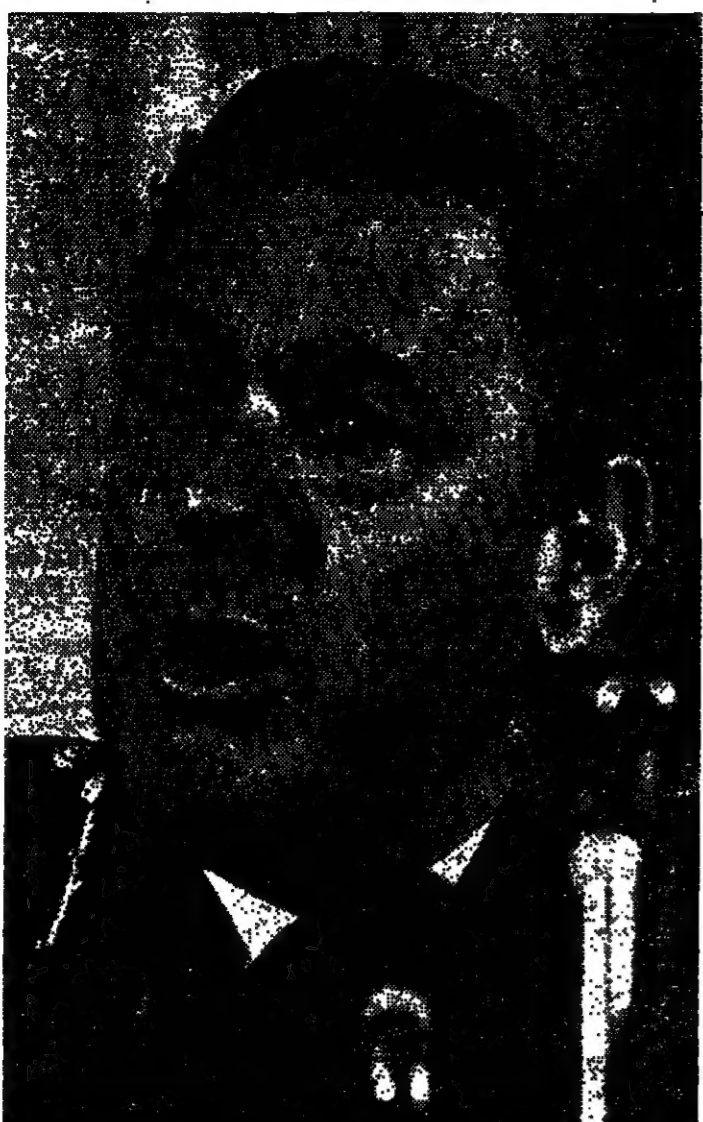
At a press conference yesterday, Sir David said the research was carried out to see if police concern was justified. The results showed that professional criminals were being allowed bail, he said.

There was also concern about the detection rate for crime. Overall the figure has dropped from 21 per cent in 1978 to 20 per cent. For murder it was 33 per cent, for car theft, it was down to 9 per cent.

On the other hand, a 2 per cent drop in serious crime and the increased recruitment gave Sir David cause for some optimism. He said the "outlook for law and order is more optimistic than it has been for some years".

In the past year the force recruited an extra 600 officers, and this year another 800 are expected. It is thought that the force will reach its full strength of 26,000 by 1984.

The extra officers, plus extra civilian employees, are allowing the force to place more men on the streets at Scotland Yard, like other forces, moves back towards putting the policeman



Sir David McNee at yesterday's press conference.

where the community can see him.

But there are still heavy demands from demonstrators that the public order events. Last year there were 40 events that were policed by more than 1,000 officers. A total of 93,206 officers were involved in policing them.

They included the Southall demonstration which resulted in the death of Mr Blair Peach. Yesterday Sir David said that after the inquest, the report by his own officers, and its examination by the Director of Public

Prosecutions, he was prepared to leave the matter there.

Despite the public criticism of the Special Patrol Group, Scotland Yard is to increase its strength by another two units to eight.

Sir David said that the SPG was among the specialist groups that had helped the flying squad to achieve its recent successes. He said that recently the squad had arrested 66 people for 296 crimes, including a series of armed robberies for property worth £10m.

Countryman inquiry to end soon

By Our Crime Reporter

Operation Countryman, the provincial inquiry into allegations of police corruption in London, is likely to complete its investigations within the next few months, Mr Patrick Kavanagh, the deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said yesterday.

Mr Kavanagh agreed that "there is undoubtedly some corruption", but said: "There is no evidence of widespread and deep-seated corruption". He criticized the speculation that has surrounded the inquiry since it started in 1978.

Mr Kavanagh, who has responsibility for discipline and ultimate responsibility for Countryman, was speaking at a press conference to launch the Metropolitan Police's annual report for last year.

He confirmed reports that the manpower employed by Countryman had been reduced from its peak of 80 officers, indicating that the investiga-

tion was being focused on the original allegations that prompted it. Many other allegations have been passed to the complaints investigation bureau at Scotland Yard.

Mr Kavanagh said: "Some of the more speculative reports about allegations have been grossly exaggerated. Some have been well wide of the mark and unsupported, and made by people of bad character, in some cases suspected of settling old scores".

Mr Kavanagh would not comment on remarks by Mr Arthur Hamblin, former chief constable of Dorset and titular head of Countryman, that up to 25 officers could be charged.

But he denied that any Countryman officers had complained of obstruction or harassment by London policemen. The inquiry was proceeding with the help and close liaison of the London force. Sir David McNee, the Commissioner, has also denied obstruction, although he has also issued a public warning against such action.

Last month the organization

of Countryman was changed, with the introduction of two London officers into the team and other measures. That move has been interpreted as the result of dissatisfaction within Scotland Yard at the progress of the inquiry.

During the past few months senior officers have made clear that they feel the calling in of a provincial team was a mistake. They say it has failed to concentrate on its task in relation to one group of allegations, and has operated so secretly that they do not know what is going on. That, they say, caused the speculation of which Mr Kavanagh would not comment.

Outside Scotland Yard there will be those who see Mr Kavanagh's remarks yesterday as publicly sounding a death knell for the inquiry. They have been expecting such a move for some time.

If Countryman—whose second anniversary is in August—is finally closed, the fruits of its work will remain for some time. The charges are not likely to reach court until next year.

Scottish court clears two of corruption

From Our Correspondent

Edinburgh

Thomas Moore, a former Lord Provost of Dundee, and John Maxwell, a businessman, were cleared of corruption charges by the Scottish Court of Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh today.

Lord Emslie, the Lord Justice General, sitting with Lord Cameron and Lord Kissen, ruled that the High Court jury in Edinburgh, who convicted them of corruption, were not entitled to do so because there was insufficient evidence before them to reach such a conclusion.

The court, however, rejected the appeal by James I. Stewart, a former Dundee councillor, against his conviction and sentence on corruption charges.

All three men were jailed for five years. Mr Stewart and Mr Moore were also banned from holding public office for seven years.

All three were convicted of corruptly soliciting and receiving gifts as a reward for Mr Stewart's and Mr Moore's using their power and influence on the council in the awarding of the £5 million Wellgate shopping development contract.

After the hearing Mr Moore said: "I squarely lay the blame for the position I was in until today on the media."

Man remanded after siege

John Lee, aged 22, was remanded to Lincoln prison until a week today by magistrates at Nottingham yesterday accused of attempted murder during a six-hour siege at a hotel for homeless men in Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham, last Tuesday.

Mr Lee, an unemployed labourer, whose address was given as Waterloo Crescent, is charged with attempting to murder Detective Constable Keith Whydale, aged 39, who was hit in the chin by a shotgun pellet.

Probation service split widens

From Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Birmingham

Senior probation officers formed their own organization yesterday to fight against political extremism within the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) and safeguard their interests.

They will first seek reforms from within Napo, but increase the possibility of its breaking up by saying they will consider going their own way if their aims are not met.

The senior probation officers' moves come after a decision last week by deputy and assistant chief probation officers, who have also formed an association to seek their own pay negotiating rights.

Assistant chiefs and seniors, who are middle managers in

the service, together make up about 17 per cent of Napo membership, an official said.

The great majority of Napo members are main (or basic) grade officers.

The new organization is to be known as the Association of Senior Probation Officers. After yesterday's meeting, held in Birmingham, its officers said that Napo's image was "anti-anything". Its stance on the Grunwick issue and support within Napo for legalizing cannabis were cited as examples of the way "political preferences had taken precedence over professional responsibility", as Mr Kenneth Howe, chairman of the new association and a former chairman of Napo put it.

Constitutional changes in Napo, the services' middle

Rape case woman tells of parties lasting two days

A woman aged 24 spoke at Cardiff Crown Court today of the all-night parties held by members of motor cycle groups. She said they sometimes lasted two days and there was music, drink and sexual intercourse.

The court has been told that five Hell's Angels, all strangers to her, travelled from the Windsor district to Cardiff to punish her husband after he fell out with one of their friends. It is alleged that she was repeatedly raped and sexually assaulted in her lounge and bedroom in the middle of the night while a Bowie knife was held at her husband's throat.

The woman said in cross-examination that her husband aged 26, was president of a motor cycle club run on similar lines to the Hell's Angels and that she had had contact with other groups. She denied ever being at an impromptu or organized gathering where there was a "mama" present.

Someone available to the whole group for sexual intercourse. According to the practice of the motor cycle clubs, those members were prepared to have sexual intercourse with members of other groups if it was a joint meeting, she said.

At about the middle of the night the woman said she had been left dazed and confused but not about the identities of the men involved. Earlier, she denied consenting to what had happened.

The five men deny rape, committing aggravated burglary at the couple's home with intent to rape and with an offensive weapon, and indecent assault. One of the accused denies a separate charge of attempted rape.

She said she did not want intercourse with any of the men and added: "I did not give the impression I was enjoying it. I was terrified and they knew it. I did not physically push them off or anything".

The trial was adjourned until today.

Ordination of women is at heart of opposition by Anglo-Catholics

Church of England unity battle is imminent

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

First indications that a battle is about to be fought out in the Church of England over Christian unity are contained in the agenda for the General Synod's July meeting, published today.

Proposals leading towards unity with the Methodist Church and the United Reformed Church will be opposed by three of the official Anglican delegates to the official talks with the other churches.

Indications are that the opposition is from the Anglo-Catholic quarter, and that the issue of the ordination of women is at the heart of it.

All the Free Churches concerned have women ministers and the Church of England does not. Anglo-Catholics have led the opposition to the ordination of women in the Anglican priesthood, partly on doctrinal

grounds and partly because the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches do not ordain women. Those reservations have been pressed publicly several times in the past few years and the work of the Churches' Council for Covenanting has had to operate under that cloud. Now it appears that the issue will be fought to a finish if not next month, then at whatever session of the Synod to which the item is deferred.

The council was set up by the Church of England, the Methodist and United Reformed churches and other smaller Free Church bodies to devise a first step on the way to full church union.

It is about to publish its proposals for bringing all the separate ministries of the various churches into line with one another, which involves adding some element of episcopal ordination to those churches which do not have bishops.

In the eyes of Anglo-Catholics, ministers ordained without a bishop performing the necessary ritual are not to be considered members of the priesthood; in the eyes of the Free Churches, however, any additional ordination as part of a unity scheme carries with it an unacceptable inference that a minister's orders are inadequate.

A compromise has been sought and the evidence suggests that it has not proved sufficient for the Anglo-Catholic party in the Church of England. The issue of women ministers complicates the matter: the Church of England so far has refused even to accept as priests those women ordained elsewhere in the Anglican Communion.

The General Synod in preparing its negotiating stance for the drafting of the covenant has taken considerable account of Anglo-Catholic feeling. However,

the membership of the Synod has included enough Anglo-Catholic members to block moves to which they are strongly opposed.

A new Synod is to be elected after the July meeting and the Anglo-Catholic strength on that is likely to determine the outcome of the present unity scheme.

The remainder of the July Synod agenda contains mostly "end-of-term" items that have been fully debated already but require some final touches. On the draft scheme for covenanting with other churches for unity, only a general debate is planned with no final decision.

The Synod authorities propose to have that item of business designated in such a way as to prevent the moving of motions that would settle the outcome, but that might be opposed.

Doctors may sue over pay delay

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association threatened yesterday to sue any health authority which, through the action of its computer staff, failed to pay its new salary rates for doctors from June 30.

Doctors were recently awarded increases of 32 per cent from April 1, 1980. The Department of Health and Social Security instructed regional health authorities to pay the increase to hospital staff from the end of June.

Three regional health authorities, the North Western, the West Midlands, and the South East Thames, are unlikely to be able to pay the increases on time because of a go-slow by computer staff who are taking unofficial industrial action over a grading claim.

Mr Michael Lowe, head of the BMA's hospitals division, said yesterday that if the increases were not paid on time, the authorities would be in breach of contract with 8,000 hospital doctors.

He said: "I wrote to the DHSS saying that we had heard about the difficulties in three regions and that we were very concerned that their rates, going to rest their rates. We said that if computers could not be used to work out the increases, then alternative arrangements should be made."

The Department replied that there was nothing it could do except try to resolve the dispute as quickly as possible. It would be up to the regions to make what arrangements they could.

Mr Lowe said he was not satisfied with the response. "The authorities have a responsibility to pay the new rates. To say there is nothing they can do about it is not good enough."

The association would take a test case to court on behalf of one of the doctors to ensure that the increases were paid. The planned action by computer staff was announced last week at the annual conference of the National and Local

Government Officers' Association in Eastbourne; but it did not receive official backing.

A spokesman for the DHSS said that the impact of any action by computer staff would not be known to some time. It is understood that in many parts of the country there are staff shortages that may cause difficulties in paying increases by the end of June, even where computer staff are working normally.

An official of the West Midlands Regional Health Authority said that although the authority knew that its computer staff would not process any wage increases, it could not make alternative arrangements because of the complexity of doctor's pay. It could only be worked out by computer.

Paramedical staff in the area, including radiographers, physiotherapists, and speech therapists, whose wage claim was agreed in April, were also being affected by the action, and had not yet received their increases.

Hitch over assisted places plan

Some local authorities are planning to refuse permission for sixth-form pupils in maintained schools to transfer to independent schools under the assisted places scheme that the Government hopes to introduce in September next year.

The Department of Education and Science wrote to councils in April informing them that the Secretary of State had decided that "entry to assisted places at sixth-form level will only be possible where the admission is agreed by, or takes place in accordance with, arrangements agreed by, the pupil's home local education authority".

In the early years of the scheme, entry would normally take place only at 11, 12 or 13. Local authority approval for transfer at those ages would not be required.

Under the Government's proposals, which have yet to be approved by Parliament, at least three-fifths of the pupils entering assisted places must have spent the past two years or longer at a maintained school.

18 universities to stop Russian studies

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

The main committee of the University Grants Committee has confirmed recommendations that Russian studies should be discontinued or phased out in 18 university institutions, and strengthened in two others.

It also confirmed that the UGC will be prepared to consider giving extra financial assistance to institutions where the implementation of those recommendations involves additional costs such as with early retirement schemes, retraining of staff, or voluntary redundancies "are not envisaged".

The recommendations were first made in a report, published in February, which was drawn up by an arts sub-committee of the UGC set up in May 1978 to inquire into the state of teaching and research in Russian language and studies at British universities.

The report, which has attracted an avalanche of criticism and protests, was sent to the vice-chancellors of all British universities offering Russian, with a request for comments.

The UGC says that it is in the light of those comments that it has reached its decision to confirm all the recommendations in the original report save that affecting Dundee. No recommendation is now made in respect of Dundee.

As reported in today's Times Educational Supplement it is proposed that: Russian studies should be strengthened at Bristol and Essex; that there should be no expansion of teaching and no replacement of permanent staff at Brunel, the London School of Economics, Newcastle,

Southampton, and York; that Russian teaching be discontinued at Aberystwyth, Aston, Heriot-Watt, Strathclyde, and the University of Manchester; that Science and Technology, with consideration given to the transfer of staff to respectively Bangor, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester; and that "special consideration should be given to phasing out" Russian studies at Keele, Lancashire, Queen Mary College, Reading, Sheffield, Sussex, and East Anglia.

The UGC also confirmed the report's general recommendation that all institutions which taught Russian should consider the vitality of their teaching and how best it could be strengthened and/or rationalized.

The UGC's Russian exercise has seriously worried university departments concerned with area studies covering Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Caribbean, which, like the Russian studies departments, are often quite small with a high proportion of staff to students.

Representatives of seven associations and two standing conferences concerned with area studies met in Birmingham yesterday and agreed to set up a coordinating council, under the proposed chairmanship of Professor Robert Steel, an Africanist and vice-chancellor of the University of Wales, to protect and promote the interests of area studies.

Concern was voiced at yesterday's meeting about the reduction by Social Science Research Council of the number of postgraduate grants in area studies from 45 to 27 within the past two years, a cut of 40 per cent

BBC 1 drops live cover of Italy match

By Peter Davall

Viewers of BBC1 who had been promised live coverage from Naples of tomorrow's third place European Football Championship game between Italy and Czechoslovakia, will not see it.

Instead, they will see the Tommy Steele musical *Half a Sixpence*. Recorded highlights from the game will shown at 12.15 am.

Mr Brian Cotton, Controller of the channel, said that it was a difficult decision, but he believed the football fan has been well served this week. In view of the way the competition has progressed, this particular game does seem to warrant prime time on Saturday.

"We are passing up showing it and replacing it with a family feature film."

He added that the "real event" of the championship, the final on Sunday night between Belgium and West Germany, would be transmitted live and in full, at 7.15 pm.

Asked to explain what Mr Cotton meant by "the way this competition has progressed" a BBC spokesman said he was probably referring to England's failure to reach the final.

An expansion of measures to help the long-term unemployed was urged last night by Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council of Voluntary Organizations.

He drew attention to the impact of cuts in public expenditure on the Government's Special Temporary Employment Programme (Step), designed to help those people, 340,000 at present, who have been out of work for six months or more.

Before the cuts, which reduced the Step budget for 1979-80 from £84m to £40m, schemes under the programme had by last July provided temporary employment for 18,000 people.

Speaking in Peterborough, Mr Hinton said that two fifths of the sponsorship for Step

Lobster rattling their missile

From Ronald J. Benbow

Lobster fishermen on the Western Isles, about 100 miles from the Army's rock Outpost, Hebrides Government's plight.

"Our position with fishing is risk and fishery had financial of Hector Stewart the Uist Lobster Association (UJA) day."

About 40 lobster sail into the town west coast of Uist said the protest without warning maximum effect.

Denis Brannan UJA, said the return recently week were for 16 hours a day world's most de.

The fishermen lobster to be luxury food incant report last year. Communists.

Mr Stewart Canadian imports doubled each price to the Uist fallen from £2.50 year. The EEC is concerned about munies and 100 families. Brannan said, indifference from meat.

The fishermen breaking the law the South Uist and S fishing boats. Brigadier D.

maund of the "We have an ext arrangement with men. We have agreement with which the Arm missile practice; boats stay clear practice is over."

The rocket first schemes coincide and October fishermen lift a shellfish.

Brigadier Ryan appreciates the that could seriously trial training by

Plea for expansion of for long-term unemployed

By Our Labour Staff

An expansion of measures to help the long-term unemployed was urged last night by Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council of Voluntary Organizations.

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Speaking in Peterborough, Mr Hinton said that two fifths of the sponsorship for Step

schemes comes from organizations and grants, "in core Manpower Service measures, much (for jobs) with socially useful work would not otherwise."

He said: "It is we tolerate both unemployment and social and other services. Because the way on the programmes by the absence or ment and other ben payment of tax, but was £72.5 a week each but the net cost was rising rapidly. 100,000 had been out for three years, years the number rise to 500,000."

Jobless young need help

By a Staff Reporter

Training facilities to help the increasing number of unemployed young people to develop their skills are scarce, according to the Community Project Foundation.

The foundation's report, published yesterday, says that not enough is being done to encourage young people aged 16 to 19 to acquire skills that would improve their chance of getting a job.

There was a trend the Manpower Service mission's youth, of programmes to employed youngsters to employers rather the more effective and pervasive training workshops, it said.

Vocational preparation employed young people Centre for the 1 of Vocational Training lee 25, D-1000 Bristol



British aim to be best: A Boeing 747 jumbo jet in the new livery of British Airways, which announced yesterday that it is to drop the word "airways" on the side of its airliners. The airline will be known in future by the single word "British" (Our Air Correspondent writes). The first aircraft repainted with the new identifying mark in letters seven feet high is to be

rolled out of the airline's base at Heathrow airport, London, early next week. Lorries and vans owned by British Airways are also to lose the word "airways", as will tickets and wallets. Justifying the change yesterday, Mr Roy Warts, chief executive of British Airways, said: "We wanted a bold, dramatic, but essentially simple way of identifying ourselves."

Foolproof civil nuclear power 'impossible'

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

It is unrealistic to pretend that the issue of proliferation of atomic weapons can be kept separate from the development of nuclear power for electricity generation, according to a report published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. One conclusion states that there is no technical means to make a civil nuclear programme proof against abuse.

The paper, prepared for the International Consultative Group on Nuclear Energy examines the evolution of political and technical attempts to achieve a commitment to non-proliferation. It notes the failures and identifies essential factors that must be satisfied if success is to be achieved.

In an introduction, Dr Ryukichi Inai, of the Japanese Atomic Power Company, and Dr Robert Press, of the Cabinet Office in London, identify the key political issue of non-proliferation as the present tolerance of five nuclear weapons states, and the active discouragement that meets any threatened increase in that number.

Success in preventing actions may be more readily achieved through political understanding, and perhaps some compromises in particular cases, rather than through seeking a universal solution to a generalized problem, the writers say.

For example, in a conflict between the application of nuclear science and technology

for economic purposes on the one hand and, on the other, measures to prevent a military application of that same science and technology, all countries may not have precisely the same perception of what is an optimum level of nuclear capacity.

But the more one country thinks it has to develop a full nuclear fuel cycle programme for civil power, the more it will be regarded by the rest of the world as acquiring a military potential.

Examining the impact of the non-proliferation treaty of 1968, the report refers to the domino effect that has occurred in some subcontinent. It says that matters little whether the Indian explosion of a nuclear

device in 1974 was as with earlier Chinese. ment of nuclear weapons the recently reported activities by Pakistan seen as a sequel explosion.

Governments may be able reluctant to deprive selves of the nuclear of the period of transition oil and gas; but if they maintain the nuclear the writers say, they must demonstrate to their people they can deal with require for the safe operation of nuclear plants: term waste disposal, and non-proliferation require and Prospects.

سكزا نالاحل

ME NEWS



Photograph by Jonathan Pleyer

arden restored: In a blaze of and self-congratulation, the central Market building in Coventry opened yesterday by Sir Horace of the Greater London Planning Reporter writes). peering strains of jazz and Mozart, longed the handsome halls and those shops that were ready to

open their doors. Sir Horace described the building as "the pearl in London's Crown" and forecast that it would become as famous a tourist attraction as the Tower, Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament. He posed in the company of the owner of a flower stall, Mr Joe Mitchell (above), who has worked in the area for about 30 years. An ox was roasted in the piazza.

Whitehall hinders reform, judge says

By Marcel Berlins
Legislator Correspondent

The negative attitude of government departments was hindering the law reform work of the Law Commission, Sir Michael Kerr, the commission's chairman, said at Sheffield University last night. Sir Michael, a High Court judge, who was giving the Edward Bransley Memorial Lecture, also called for simplified legislative machinery for passing law reform Bills. He said that the Law Commission had had a good record for having its proposals enacted. "Unfortunately there are all too evident signs that this process may be slowing substantially," he said. Departments were primarily concerned with their day-to-day work and reluctant to devote time and resources to considering reforms of the law, he said. In addition, it was usually impossible to obtain departmental reaction to the com-

mission's views at an early enough stage. Generally, departments gave their attention only to the policy implications of the commission's proposals when it was too late for the commission to take them into account. Law reform was not a popular topic and it was inevitable that the commission sometimes met with varying degrees of passive resistance to its proposals by government departments. However, unless and until there was some change in the way the commission's proposals were examined and in the "negative attitude which is the predominant first reaction of departments, much of the commission's work is liable to result in wastage and frustration". The difficulty of getting legislation on its proposals through Parliament was also causing concern, Sir Michael

said. The commission often had to rely on private members' Bills or on securing time during slack periods around the time of general elections. There was a special procedure for technical Bills, which could be passed by a joint committee of both Houses without debate on the floor of Parliament. There was a need for similar procedure to deal with law reform Bills to which there were no real policy objections. Sir Michael admitted that the Law Commission's attempts to codify areas of the law had failed. "The commission's experience so far has shown that codification is a concept which may be unattainable in this century". Codification, bringing together all the statutes and the common law on a particular subject into one comprehensive code of rules, was one of the main tasks given to the Law

Commission when it was set up in 1965. Sir Michael said that legislation passed by Parliament was based on the premise that every statute should cover as far as possible every foreseeable situation. That was why Acts of Parliament were so detailed and complex. Codification, on the other hand, required formulating a series of general rules which were then left to the courts to work out in the particular circumstances of the cases before them. "Such codes would be totally alien to our traditional legislative practice," Sir Michael said. Sir Michael summarized the achievements of the Law Commission over the past 15 years as "a drop in the ocean". A statutory scheme for the systematic and continuous review of the law had been set up, but "we have not found the administrative and legislative solutions to make it effective".

Damages for author of book about Steve Biko

Mr Donald Woods, a South African journalist and the author of a book about the death in custody of Steve Biko, the black politician, was given a public apology yesterday over a newspaper's allegation that he had taken no interest in the welfare of Mr Biko's widow. The High Court was told that a *Sunday Express* article had said that Mr Woods made a great deal of money from the sale of the book, which was published shortly after he and his family arrived in England in December, 1977, but had not replied to a request from Mrs Biko for a share in the sale proceeds.

Mr David Eady, for Mr Woods, said Mrs Biko had made no such request. He added: "The article further suggested he had not even sent her a postcard. The implication was clearly that he had taken no interest in her welfare and had been generally hypocritical in his claim to friendship with Steve Biko and his family." Mr Woods found the article, in July, 1978, "hurtful and offensive", counsel told Mr Justice Gwynn. It completely misrepresented the facts. Mr Woods had, since his arrival in England, made arrangements to assist Mrs Biko in several ways, despite communication difficulties. He brought a libel action against *Express Newspapers* and Sir John Junor, editor of the *Sunday Express*, who had now agreed to withdraw the untrue allegations, apologize to Mr Woods and pay him suitable damages and his legal costs.

MPs want job security for homosexuals

By Lucy Hodges

An all-party group of MPs is to press the Government to amend the Employment Protection Act to make it unlawful to dismiss a person for being homosexual. The move comes after the dismissal last year of Mr John Saunders from his job as maintenance handyman at a youth camp in Scotland, and the upholding of that decision by an industrial tribunal and, in April this year, by the Employment Appeal Tribunal. Mr Saunders was dismissed because he is homosexual. His employers said: "At a camp accommodating large numbers of schoolchildren and teenagers it is totally unsuitable to employ any person with such tendencies".

Forty MPs have written to the National Council for Civil Liberties to support its campaign for a change in the law. Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said: "It is scandalous if the job security of a person should be threatened merely because of his private sexual orientation". A meeting, chaired by Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for City of Westminster, Paddington, on Wednesday night was attended by 22 MPs who decided to press ministers for some government time in which to debate the issue in the House of Commons. The National Council for Civil Liberties has drafted a Bill and MPs hope it will be taken up as an amendment to the Employment Protection Act, 1978.

Section 58 of the Act makes it automatically unfair to dismiss people for belonging to a trade union or for taking part in trade union activities. The amendment could do the same for homosexuals. MPs are particularly concerned because Mr Saunders was dismissed solely for his homosexuality and not for any impropriety. At the industrial tribunal hearing a psychiatrist gave evidence that Mr Saunders was not sexually attracted to children, and that homosexuals were no more likely to interfere with children than heterosexuals. The Employment Appeal Tribunal nevertheless held that even if that was scientifically so the public did not believe it.

Labour group to fight cruise missiles decision

Opponents of nuclear weapons are now beginning to organize in Newbury, Berkshire, three days after the decision to site cruise missiles at Greenham Common air base. The initiative comes from the local Labour Party, which is hoping to build up a broad-based campaign against the missiles, locally and nationally. Mrs Joan Ruddock, who was Labour's prospective parliamentary candidate for Newbury at the time of the local campaign against the American KC135 tankers at Greenham Common, said: "The cruise missiles place this part of England in the front line

Is give wives' interest priority

who faced eviction after their bank after their mortgage was working capital, in the House of Lords ruled unanimously that the women, who attributed substantial purchase of their an "overriding" which must take the claim by Glyn's Bank for orders on the property said it was the duty, if possible, law a meaning or the achievement of

now recognized of a married woman's interest in the matrimonial home, he said. The Lords dismissed appeals by Williams & Glyn's against a ruling by Lord Denning in the Court of Appeal in March last year in favour of Mrs Brown, of the South Glade, Bexley, Kent, and Mrs Boland, of Ridge Park, Purley, Surrey. A lawyer for the bank said there was possibly millions of pounds owing in similar cases. Banks and others who lent money on mortgage would now have to obtain the consent of everyone with an interest in the property, he said. Mr Geoffrey Naylor, head of marketing for Williams & Glyn's, said: "The ruling would mean longer forms and more costly inquiries."

Professor John Adams, a member of the Law Society's land law committee, said: "One can welcome the decision as achieving justice for wives who have contributed. But it increases the burden of inquiries to be made on every occasion when money is lent on a house to a man or a woman who seems to be the sole owner. That owner may or may not be married. Indeed, even if he or she is not married, but a party has contributed to buying or improving the house, the new ruling may also apply. An official of the Equal Opportunities Commission said: "We have always been concerned that a wife's interest in property should be safeguarded."

Law Report, page 17

er would not pay 86p so s made a criminal

correspondent, York 12 was given a ord yesterday bo her refused to pay would have kept ured 41, took the test over a headst justice" which have left his son crying after a shop raid. and a friend were chocolate from School in North high was deserted term break last t was stated at tile court. returned to school Gilbert, their headshed both of them ing. They were ay 86p each restid that no further be taken. aid and the matter

was dropped. The father of the 12-year-old however, refused on the ground that Mr Gilbert had no right to take a cane to his son for something that happened out of school hours. The magistrates yesterday fined the boy £5 and ordered him to pay the 86p restitution after he admitted entering the building as a trespasser and stealing 36 chocolate bars worth £2.34. The Society of Teachers Opposed Physical Punishment (STOPP) have called for an inquiry by North Yorkshire Education authority into punishments employed at the school. Mr Gilbert said: "Each parent is given a printed brochure explaining the school rules when their children begin here. It says under the heading of discipline: 'Any act of violence, vandalism or disobedience is punishable by a caning from the headmaster'".

Chilly reception for council's new wine cooler

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

Councillors have ordered an expensive wine-cooling machine and another to make ice cubes at a time when council staff are losing their jobs under council economies, it was alleged yesterday. Mr John McGuigan, Nottingham area official of the National Union of Public Employees said: "I do not mind councillors having reasonable comforts, but this is going too far. They are guzzling subsidized wine on the rates when the council catering service is going out to contract and workers are being sacked. The machines have cost Nottinghamshire County Council £1,000. Mr McGuigan added: "They are already using a machine capable of producing enough ice to freeze the River Trent."

orn after death d £12,500

id 17 months, who r months after his h in an accident, £12,500 damages Court yesterday for de father. ges were part of a rd to Mrs Janet, aged 26, of Whit-Basilidon, Essex, the baby Ian and Mr Paul Geoffrey Benson died in age of 21 while end works in Green-nt. He was killed hock. Pain awarded Mrs ages against Eliza, of Arlesey, Bed-er late husband's who had admitted the accident.

Obscene telephone calls end radio's swap programme

By Martin Huckerby

The days of Londoners being able to telephone a commercial radio station and offer over the air to swap an unwanted pram for a child's tricycle, or an electric drill for a record player, have gone because their announcements have brought obscene telephone calls as well as genuine replies. Capital Radio's Swap Shop has been a regular Thursday morning presentation since the station opened in 1973: listeners mainly housewives, telephone the station offering to swap their unwanted household goods and other items. They give their telephone numbers so anyone interested in a swap can make contact with them.

But Michael Aspel explained on the air yesterday that they are also subjected to calls from people wanting to cause distress. "I mean perverts", he said. Capital said that it had warned people wanting to participate that such calls could be a danger, but it had believed unpleasant calls were only isolated cases. "Last week Simon Booker, the producer, decided to ask everyone who went on air to let us know if they received such calls. Every one of last week's callers received such a call, so we decided the programme could not continue. We really cannot expose listeners to such nasty calls."

ality smoulders in all institutions'

esly Correspondent

smoulders beneath in all institutions, leworth, principal ker at Rampton aid yesterday. It be counteracted aff recognized that, British Association 'orkers' conference on services for normal offenders. worth said he was speaking before the

review and investigation of allegations of brutality at Rampton was complete because it enabled him to talk about the social dangers of any institution, not just his own. The allegations were made in a Yorkshire Television documentary, which was shown to delegates to the conference last night. One of the patients in the film was released two weeks ago. Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of Mind, told the conference, but no place had been found for her. Mr Hepworth told the conference that when he had been asked what his department had

been doing in the light of the film, his immediate response had been that hospital social workers should not be expected to creep about the wards trying to catch other members of staff hearing up the patients. "The first preventive measure would seem to be to acknowledge the serious danger of brutality in an institution, and to be consciously looking out for it." Mr Gostin earlier said there was a "monstrous body-swapping" exercise which resulted in patients not needing secure conditions being sent to special hospitals.



Caesars Tahoe, Lake Tahoe, Nevada.
The newest realm in Caesars World.
With 446 luxurious rooms. A dazzling casino.
The spectacular scenery of the Sierra Nevada.
And, all the elegance and excitement you'd expect from a
Caesars World resort casino/hotel.



THE NEWEST REALM IN CAESARS WORLD.

If your car had done 107,000, would you sell it to a friend?

It takes either guts or confidence.

For Mr. Walker of Burnley, Lancs, it was nothing but the latter.

After all, it was no ordinary car he was selling.

It was a Volkswagen Golf. Still going strong well past 107,000 miles.

Of course, there had been new front brake pads at 30,000; new choke at 40,450; a couple of brake cables at 58,900 and 87,900, and a new alternator at 78,520.

And the clutch and bearing did decide to call it a day at 95,590.

All in all though, Mr. Walker reckoned that replacement parts and regular servicing set him back less than 1/2p per mile.

Running costs like these impressed not only our Mr. Walker, but also a friend of his, Mr. Hurst.

So much so that he bought the car.

So what's Mr. Walker driving around in now?

We'll give you one guess.



Golf 

ARTS

review
clude to a decade

atcher's First

h Stephenson

Thatcher would never have evolved. The party establishment would never willingly have added a cross to a magic circle.

Stephenson claims in his final sentence that she will need to create a coalition of her own if the Thatcher experiment is to last. Is there a "Thatcher experiment" and, if so, what is it? And, what is the point, will it last? But Mrs Thatcher is barely a "Thatcherite" at all. That label more properly belongs to the leader writers of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr Nigel Lawson, and the late Mr Patrick Huter. Mrs Thatcher took her economics from Mr Friedman and his followers, but her politics remain very much her own.

Stephenson makes much of Mrs Thatcher's "inconsistencies". She believes in the market, but she did intervene to delay a rise in mortgage rates. She believes in making propaganda against the Soviet Union, but would cut the external services of the BBC. She believes herself to possess, in the words of a very senior colleague, "a very fine sense of the British people", but she is curiously reluctant to appear on television, a medium that she dislikes intensely. She can be short with her colleagues (the "wets"), but kind to those who have offended her. She can drive people to distraction, but never forgets to pen the line that beats. In short, as one elderly MP was heard to remark, having a woman leader is like being at home all day.

The characteristic of "Thatcherism" is its quality foreign to the more traditional Conservative. It is, of course the old debate between those who would invigorate and those who would heal; and the failures of the recent past, real and imaginary, have given encouragement to those who take a protestant view of society. It is not for nothing that the Prime Minister hails from Cromwell's country.

The successes of the Government have been—its defence, where so far as the need for retrenchment has not prevented a modest degree of rearmament; and, more particularly, foreign affairs. The substitution of Mugabe's Rhodesia by a new ironical, white Mrs Thatcher, Lord Cawston can claim equal credit. The battles over Britain's contribution to the EEC were, at a popular level, a success that owed as much to the wisdom of Schmidt and Giscard as it did to the determination of Mrs Thatcher. But they were a failure at the political level, for the row contributed to the popular disenchantment with Europe, and distracted the Community from more important concerns.

As expected it is with economic policy that Mr Stephenson principally concerns himself; and he charts the routs and rallies of monetarism in a way which does not hide an engaging scepticism for that foreign nostrum. For the author (time runs out in May), he believes that what we will see is not a "U turn", but a series of accommodations to reality announced but unadmitted. Mrs Thatcher's second year will be more interesting than her first and I too am tempted to chart it. We are at the start of a decade of Tory rule at the end of which Mrs Thatcher will be seen to have been a Prime Minister very much in the Conservative tradition.

Julian Critchley

Peter O'Toole as Old Vic's next Macbeth

The Old Vic company will open its 1980-81 season on September 1 with Peter O'Toole returning to the English stage to take the title role in *Macbeth*, in a new production directed by Bryan Forbes, whose work is more commonly known in the cinema. Peter O'Toole will play Lady Macbeth and Brian Blessed will be Banquo.

This will be followed by *Laurel and Gower*, by Gordon Honeycombe, which is based on a radio production for the BBC.

Timothy West will appear as Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*, with Maureen O'Brien as Portia, and then the Haymarket Theatre, Leicester, will present its production of Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest* in its original four-act version.

The Old Vic Company will then present Peter O'Toole's *Laurel and Gower*, celebrating the centenary of the re-opening of the Old Vic by Emma Cons. After a revival at Christmas of *Toad of Toad Hall*, there will be new productions of *Waiting for Godot*, by Beckett, and *Measure for Measure*.

French farce about a lugubrious loser

Courage Fuyons (AA)

Curzon

Journeys from Berlin/1971 (X)

ICA Cinema

A Touch of Zen (AA)

Gate Two

You would think that the French would have grown tired of light, romantic comedies. But they steam on, as essential to the French film industry as the western used to be to Hollywood. Every permutation of love has been tried—true, mistaken, unrequited and happily ever after—and the French filmmakers can always find a new twist.

France has a successful and productive film industry, an example to the British, yet for all the charm and appeal of their films and despite their closeness to us, we see very few French pictures on this side of the Channel. Even films by those who used to provide art house filmmakers with their staple diet a few years ago—Truffaut, Chabrol, Godard, Resnais—must wait for a sudden break in the unrelieved procession of poor American films which clog our cinemas.

With such a scarcity of French fare, *Courage Fuyons* is a most surprising choice for release. It is amusing enough, not demanding, nor too whimsical. But of all the French films available, it must be one of the most ordinary and most derivative, poking mild fun at its sources.

At the beginning it looks as if it might develop into a full-scale satire on the autobiographical indulgence of François Truffaut's films, particularly the Antoine Doinel cycle. The hero is a lugubrious loser, played with an appropriate long face by Jean Rochefort, one of France's best liked and accomplished comic actors. His bold but painful piano-playing is a lack of confidence, much as Charles Aznavour suffered in Truffaut's second feature, *Tirez sur le Pianiste*.

A short recapping sequence tells of his dark journey into marriage, including an unsuccessful period of national service, as in Truffaut's *Baisers Volés*, and his coming to rest as a Parisian bourgeois, clinging to his possessions during the troubles of 1968. Accidentally cobble-thrown one evening, he decides to leave his wife and children and join the revolution. There, among the squatters, he finds and falls in love with a beautiful singer, the inviting but icy Catherine Deneuve.

The affair leads to a coming



Jean Rochefort takes a back-seat ride with fate

to terms with his cowardice and enforced displays of masculinity to fight off a viciously jealous lover and a psychotic husband. His voyage of self-discovery is troubled by a threatening yellow car, a man with leather gloves and other all-purpose symbols which the French introduce naturally and which the British view with discomfort. The closing moral is that towards can win the most beautiful women if they are only prepared to compromise.

Anxious to please, *Courage Fuyons* attempts every trick to keep up the pace essential to a successful farce. The director, Yves Robert, is so concerned to keep the central plot running at the right speed that he does not have time to develop the more humorous minor characters, most notably the hero's mean brother, an inept television news reader (Michel Aumont), who buys plastic geraniums for his father's grave, staps a boy's forehead innocently collecting his change, and takes his wife to lunch.

Political theory, the ethics of

psychoanalysis, the inspiration of urban terrorism and similar matters are not the usual concern of a feature film. Conventional documentary makers do not attempt such subjects. They prefer to observe and record specific events, leaving discussion and morality to others. When commentary mixes with documentary, the result is usually propaganda.

It is probably necessary, then, when such weighty topics are made the central preoccupation of a film, that the standard techniques of documentary film-making should be ignored. New ground demands new methods. Yvonne Rainer's fourth feature is *Journeys from Berlin/1971*, made for among others, the British Film Institute. Production Board. The subject is the theory of revolution and the driving force of revolutionaries and Ms. Rainer uses her own vocabulary.

There are four main elements in the film: a written statement of facts about the introduction of laws against terrorism in West Germany and the history of the Baader-

Meinhof group; a series of spoken extracts from the work of revolutionaries and political philosophers read by unseen people; a staged psychoanalysis session in the Whitechapel Art Gallery; and a succession of disparate and apparently unconnected visual images, such as aerial views of Stonehenge and the Berlin Wall.

The result is confusion. Even armed with the clutter of political and sociological jargon which might help to make sense of Rainer's argument, the logic is impossible to follow. The level of dense philosophical argument which she wishes to open up demands a clearer and more rigid structure.

Indeed, it is questionable whether such an argument, which depends so much on the meaning and interpretation of texts, can be conducted on film. Such thought needs the facility for looking back, referring for clarification, and conducting detailed inquiries which only words on paper can competently provide.

The main fault of a film like this is the merits of her case, it is

impossible for a viewer in a single session, without backing of documents or quoted sources, to guess the difference between a plausible, complicated argument which deserves a reply and the insignificant muddle which it appears to be. Even worse, perhaps, is that discussion of her film must first confront the method of her message rather than what she is trying to say.

A Touch of Zen, which returns to the West End after four years, is a rib-gracking, hand-slapping, neck-chopping wide-screen display of martial arts, filmed in Taiwan by the acknowledged master of such noisy and colourful mumbo-jumbo, King Hu. The first time I saw this film, the projectionist showed the second half first by mistake, providing a welcome level of irony during the first half which the blood-thirsty story of power-games in Northern China during the Ming dynasty otherwise lacks.

Nicholas Wapshott

Success in spite of the jinx

Llandaff Festival
Llandaff Cathedral

Kenneth Loveland

Llandaff Festival Llandaff Cathedral Kenneth Loveland

There seemed to be a jinx on this year's Llandaff Festival. The economic climate in South Wales is not exactly propitious for a festival which has had to raise prices. The big catch was to have been Lazarus, who has never played in Wales, but shortly before the festival opened it was announced that he would not be coming.

A two-night climax was planned involving conductors on home territory, Norman del Mar in Elgar, Paavo Berglund in Sibelius. But Berglund's orchestra was to be the BBC Welsh Symphony, and their presence looked doubtful in the present strike. Though del Mar's orchestra, the Philharmonia, was safely on parade, most of the platform lighting failed as the Elgar Symphony No. 2 began and stayed out. The weather, usually kind to Llandaff, was mostly horrid.

Yet Llandaff has had few better festivals. The cathedral was sold out most nights. You could stand in nobly for Beethoven. The BBC Welsh Symphony were there. The national orchestra of Wales in all but name, they are only partly funded by the Corporation (the Welsh Arts Council's commitment this year is nearly £200,000), and have declared their intention of fulfilling their annual round of Welsh festival dates providing they are not broadcast. Their report with Berglund in the Sibelius Symphony No. 2 was instructive, ending the festival in a triumphant blaze of D major.

Deepening cathedral shadows were an obstacle to a Philharmonia on top form. Indeed, the orchestra did not play its approach, which is to see Elgar's second symphony as an epic twilight. A passionate one, too, as witness the intensely personal expression of the *Adagio*. But the key to del Mar's reading is the unusually sparing, *diminuendo* at the close, the backward glance at the earlier opulence allowed to flower long enough to emphasise that this is far well to an era, not just a nonchalant.

Other highlights were Colin Carr's poetic playing of the Walton cello concerto and Henrik Selva's of Vivaldi's *The Four Seasons*. Though the Llandaff Cathedral Choir Society under Michael Smith threw themselves, sometimes almost literally, into their committed share of David Pashaw's *African Serenade*, one chance that the work might be taken seriously was negated by the composer's acid-ridden introductory talk.

Television

Uncle Sam's Backyard

BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

Mr Bernard Falk is a roly-poly, amiable Liverpudlian, with the air of a seemingly god-given gift of being able to trap the overblown or high-falootin' occasion or person with a simple gesture. In the first of BBC's new four-part series, *Uncle Sam's Backyard*, last night it was a building Mr Falk used his Liverpool birthright on. Or rather, a whole village, a preposterous mock-sixteenth-century village erected in the hills of the Dominican Republic by Galt Western to trap the tourists. The village is a cross between Disneyland and a Hollywood set of the 1930s. While background music played the scene from Clint Eastwood's *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly*, Bernard Falk, giant cigar in his Bunsenröhr face, scratched a match on a mock conquistador wall and lit up. He could not dislike Bernard Falk after that.

But there was something wrong with *The Dominican Republic*—the company country. This was a film about Galt Western, about Galt Western's move into the Caribbean Island Republic—taking over, G & W as the company styles itself, owns one-

tenth of the arable land, a third of the sugar production, and has its own tax-free seaport plus the major part of the island's important dollar-earning tourist trade. The Dominican Republic was, the film said, two Presidents: one elected by the people, the other elected by G & W's shareholders. There are company towns, thus was a company country.

All this Mr Falk brought out, and his interview with Charles G. Bluthorn, president of G & W, was probing, although Falk could get nothing but platitudes about the American way of life (and business) out of Mr Bluthorn. Mr Bluthorn, the film said, was a refugee from the Nazis, who arrived penniless in America and became a billionaire, was like a figure cut of a farce. Indeed, in fiction, Mr Bluthorn would not be believed. But what was wrong with the film? The trouble was there was no indignation in Bernard Falk's report. It is all right to be amused by the talk of Billionaire Bluthorn, but that is not enough. The film demanded a more probing Falk is too amiable to produce it. Perhaps he should not be blamed for failing to create a sugar cane version of *The Grapes of Wrath*, or for being on Bernard Falk instead of B. Traven. In the next week the BBC will screen films on Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Guatemala.

Swim

BBC2

Michael Church

Nine in the morning is a sacred hour at my local baths. Suburban citizens, like office workers, the unemployed, students, sometimes a professor, plough up and down in the smooth green silence; communication, if any, is polite but monosyllabic.

One day recently the professor was jubilant: he could swim front crawl at last. The secret was a simple one involving the angle at which you breathe: he had learnt it the night before by watching a programme called *Swim*. Had I watched it? No. So next week I did, and in turn learnt something to my advantage. In backstroke the arms should bend at the elbow when pressing the body through the water. Nice to know and nice to see, the first wrong turn, full speed and slow motion, through an underwater window. Tuning in again, I saw a near little lesson in springboard diving, in which teenage girls performed with knife-like precision and a singular bash was made of it by a gallant male in his greying forties.



Norma Burrowes and Stephen Dickson

Die Zauberflöte

Glyndebourne

Stanley Sadie

Sophistication is the great enemy of *Zauberflöte*; ask too many questions, venture too many clever answers, and its essence will become diluted. One of the strengths of the 1978 Glyndebourne production by John Cox, revived on Wednesday in collaboration with Guss Moeckert, with David Hockney's settings, is its simplicity, its charm, its childlike freshness, its readiness to take the opera and its action at face value.

This has largely to do with Mr Hockney's designs and the magic pantomime approach to the opera. The opening scene is enacted against naively painted rocks and hills, with a fire-breathing monster that could have come from your local toy shop; later backdrops show Sarastro's domain as an oasis blooming in a desert, laid out in neat squares.

If this seems to neglect the more serious aspects of the opera, there are compensations. In Act II, with sombre-toned sets with deep, suggestive perspectives. The setting is firmly ancient Egyptian, as the numerous pyramids especially make clear. But ritual is played down: Sarastro's priestly community seems to be a sort of building cooperative, its inhabitants cheerfully clad in bright blues and yellows and carrying their implements. Some of the original stage directions are followed to the letter, for example the dividing rocks for the Queen of Night's appearance, and the chariot towed by lions for Sarastro's, and where the latter is set aside the spirit is truthfully observed.

Or a part of it is: the mystical, religious side of the opera

is largely left for our imaginations to supply. That, perhaps, is why Andrew Davis, the conductor, favours slow tempos. He draws from the LPO playing that is consistently rich in sound but often heavy and wanting in a sense of movement analogous to what we see on the stage.

Of the 1978 cast only two survive: Thomas Thomaschke as Sarastro, now rather cooler and more austere in tone but finally poised, and distinct in "In diem heiligen Hallen"; and Willard White, a calm, slightly misanthropic Speaker. The evening's particular success is certainly the new Queen of Night, Rita Shave, an American soprano making her Glyndebourne debut: one rarely hears a Queen who is not only spot on in the coloratura but also able to inject venom into it, and who also brings weight and richness to the lyrical music.

The other debutante (in fact making his British debut) is the Paganini, Stephen Dickson, also an American, as his easy, unmisgiving proclamations: "I liked his refreshing avoidance of extraneous or knockabout humour, and liked, too, his full light baritone with its pleasing hint of grain, and his insistence on music phrasing: Mr Davis gave him plenty of time in "Ein Mädchen", and he used it well.

Norma Burrowes sang Pamina, often beautifully, occasionally with a hint of strain (the intonation faltered in what was otherwise a very touching "Ach, ich fühl's"), and always a shade loudly; Ryland Davies as Tamino, too, seemed to be singing as if in a larger house, and as dependably as ever, although the tone was harder, less lyrical than it has been. A witty, rather too agreeable, Moeckertos came from Francis Ererton, a charming Papageno from Meryl Dwyer.

The Other Side of the Swamp

Phoenix

Ned Chaillet

The rescue of the Phoenix Theatre is well under way with a sprightly revival of Royce Ryton's *The Other Side of the Swamp*. While a desperate effort is being made to save the neighbouring theatre in the village of Charing Cross Road, Astoria, which was only recently adapted for plays and is barely suitable for any piece of theatre short of a stage version of 2001, the lovely Phoenix has been struggling in search of plays which could keep it alive. That seems the proper way to go about it, and Mr Ryton's play, which had previously enjoyed a run at the King's Head and at Pentameters in Hampstead, has so much going for it in the way of wit, honesty, wit and straightforward sentiment that it seems a shame that it has come in with a very limited run.

It had a reputation as an outspoken celebration of homosexuality that the theatre's sexuality that is about a homosexual couple, and it is about love, but more importantly, about those accidents of upbringing that lead to loving relationships with the most unlikely partners.

Mr Ryton would seem to have had a model in mind for the story when he wrote it. Specifically the relationship of Joe Orton with his boyfriend and mentor, Kenneth Halliwell.

Gothenberg SO

Festival Hall

Barrie Millington

For their Festival Hall concert on Wednesday the Gothenberg symphony orchestra brought Neeme Järvi their Estonian conductor, Elisabeth Söderström, the Swedish (though internationally known and much loved) soprano and some Scandinavian music both familiar and unfamiliar.

Their opening item, the Swedish Rhapsody No. 1, "Midsommarafton" by Hugo Alfvén, was in the popular cut of its tunes and the jollity of its rhythms, something of a party piece. More of an end-of-concert number perhaps, but it served well to introduce us to the orchestra. At its best it is well disciplined ensemble, producing a brilliant, open sound with a keen edge. In the Rhapsody it did just that and there was some fine playing too in two Grieg songs, "Fra Monte Pincio" and "Varen". Grieg's orchestrated version of "Varen" (Spring) leads the unsophisticated verse

a touch of worldliness: Miss Söderström responded with a sophisticated heartfelt interpretation.

There were also some known touches in her glowing account of Stravinsky's *Four Last Songs*. But among such reluctance to attempt a truly hushed piano? She was not encouraged by Mr Järvi: his orchestra writhed and pulsed magnificently, but he failed to restrain them, sufficiently for some of the vocal entries. Whatever style is chosen for "Beim Schlafengehen" and it was a none-too-slow *Andante* on this occasion, it is surely unforgivable for a singer not to draw out those soaring phrases with every ounce of breath she can muster. It would be untrue and ungrateful to suggest that this was not a moving performance, but it was difficult to avoid the impression that technical considerations were to some extent governing, and detracting from it.

Slightly disappointing, too, though also thrilling at its high points, was Sibelius's Second Symphony. Mr Järvi's firm manner secured some bull-blooded orchestral sonorities.

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5	Escoville (D)	(D)	Hubb.	G. Haldin.	4-1	J. J. J.	10	532-10	33-10	Irish Commemorative	Mr. J. G. G. G. G.	D. D. D.	10	
6	Touch Boy (D)	(D)	Mr. Mullin.	R. D. P. P. P.	4-1	R. D. P. P.	17	0-0-0-0-0	0-0-0-0-0	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	10	
7	Little Lady (D)	(D)	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	4-1	Mr. J. J. J.	10	0-0-0-0-0	0-0-0-0-0	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	10	
8	Overland (D)	(D)	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	4-1	Mr. J. J. J.	10	0-0-0-0-0	0-0-0-0-0	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	10	
9	Marchion (D)	(D)	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	4-1	Mr. J. J. J.	10	0-0-0-0-0	0-0-0-0-0	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	Mr. J. J. J.	10	
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battles
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pic bid

these hopes of joining the Moscow team in the Soviet Union in fact, Rose, from a merry virus which has taken his bones of the place when he met at trial at Crystal Palace.

Weekend aims for a first prize in a trial which is part of the Scottish championship at Meadowbank. Rose says he will feel better next week, but I can't shake the fear and chest trouble.

unprecedented, the Commonwealth is already taking a piece in the 1,500 metres which is the first time it has been included in the men's 639 Olympic event. The Commonwealth's 1,500, in which Rose is a leading contender.

penetration

of the road, the Commonwealth is already taking a piece in the 1,500 metres which is the first time it has been included in the men's 639 Olympic event. The Commonwealth's 1,500, in which Rose is a leading contender.

Gallon of whisky for a man to stand 'aboue them a' in the ca

The art of throwing a pine tree a

There is something ironic in the fact that when the World Caber Tossing Championship takes place in Aberdeen, Scotland, the success of the organising ability of an Englishman, David Welch, director of recreation and leisure services for the local authority, is from Clough country, but it is 14 years since he left Nottingham for north-east Scotland, Welch is secretary to the committee which runs the Aberdeen Highland Games, a duty he can hardly escape as it comes as part of his job. The caber championship is the highlight of the Games, so like it or not the Welch from Clough is the man in the middle of it all.

In fact he doesn't mind being the organizer; he likes receiving the attention which will point out that the Scots may think caber tossing is a national sport, but Henry VIII was known to be a devotee of the game. What's more, confidence in the world championships will come from all over the world and not just from Scotland.

This weekend's championship is the 12th, and the 11th to be held in Aberdeen. It took place in Australia once, but an agreement

between the Scottish Games Association (professional equivalent of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association) and the Aberdeen city authorities means it has a permanent home at Hazlehead Park.

Most entrants sign up on the day, although those coming from overseas are less casual. This year there will be competitors from the United States and Canada, Australia and Nigeria. Entrants from Australia and Nigeria have actually won the title, though the traditional home-based Scots Norwegians used to come often, but their version of caber tossing is different.

Mr Welch explained: "The Norwegians go far distance: the one to toss the caber farthest is the winner in Scotland and his where the winner is, judge on accuracy. He must throw the caber in to the air so that it turns in a circle of more than 180 degrees and lands with the end he has been holding pointing away from him. He has a run of about 20 paces to get the caber as near as possible to the 12 o'clock position in relation to the line of his run".

This is no simple test. Others

very slightly in length, weight and circumference. The one to be used on Sunday weighs 120lbs and is almost 20 feet long - isn't it, but bears a close resemblance to, an ordinary telegraph pole, or actually a pine tree, or the trunk of one, heavily locally stripped of branches and bark.

The origins of the sport—one of the few which debars women, for rather obvious reasons—are obscure. Apart from the reference made by the Venerable Bede, some guesses that "tree tossing" was practised in Europe in the 16th Century, Mr Welch believes it probably came from Scandinavia where people were plentiful and other pastimes were not.

Certainly the caber tossing event has been part of the Highland Games scene for more than a century, although no-one is very clear why. At the risk of upsetting some of our countrymen we have to say Scotland has no greater a right to toss the caber than it has to fight the bagpipes or chop up its wayward sheep.

This fact was brought home with startling clarity some years ago when Arthur Rowe, the Goff Cup-winner of his day, had the temerity to make his way to Aberdeen, don-

Normally the fourth and the last day of the Grand Assize is every bit as sacrosanct as anything that has preceded it but that is not the case this year. The stakes of the King's Stand Stakes is distinctly substantial and on the other hand the Queen Alexandra Stakes is scarcely so good as it normally is. In the absence of Gregorain the French rider, Scorpio, the French rider Scorpio and if he does manage it he will simply be writing yet another chapter in the history of the Grand Assize to his family at this particular meeting.

Scorpio is out of that influential mare, the daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, who has earned immortal fame by winning the Gold Cup of all races three times in a row in the thirties. Scorpio is a very good horse for a season and whereas he will relish every drop of rain, that falls on the day of his racing, especially at West Hiley, where Lord Light, who won the Jockey Club Cup, has never won. The spring would be far happier on faster ground.

At Newmarket, More Light was all set to beat Valour but Valour was put to rest by Scorpio in his next race at Ebury. In spite of this, however, the odds are against Scorpio's opponents this afternoon. Norcino and Main Reef look greater dangers to my selection in

But on a day when winners must have to find that no rival if that is conceivably possible during this meeting the King's Stand Stakes and the Queen Alexandra Stakes look positive deathtraps for jockeys. Let alone the Britons, the French riders will be in a bad way about all three but I do think that Remouleur and Ballinger are capable of winning the Queen Alexandra Stakes and the Queen Alexandra Stakes respectively.

Not that that is an original idea. It is a very old one. It is a great deal to like about the way that Remouleur shaped at Epsom on the 12th of May. He was ridden by Pontin Lad, and with Pontin Lad running as well as he did in the circumstances yesterday, he was a very good horse. Cook, leaving the paddock and galloping in a circle, the course before him was a monstrous mistake. He was well capable of beating the likes of Danny Park, Paridade and Coolidge.

The Irish runner Crogan Hill looks the only threat to Ballinger in the Queen Alexandra Stakes. Dick King, who has won the last four-year-old with immense skill and brio, Ballinger is popular with the public and I dare say that the success of West Hiley regrets not having entered him for this year's Gold

The pin is necessary for the others. However, in the great confusion of the crowd being held near at hand, King of Spades (Rannett (.420), and Windy Hiss (.453)) are my suggestions to the crowd. The winners of the runners will start for the Weibach Stakes, which really looks a lot better. We could pick ten from the field and have six days' fun among them.

King of Spins, Escowich, Daves and the other runners on wheels appear to be the pick.

STAKE ON GOING OFF: RAYMOND, 6-1; KING OF SPADES, 8-1; WINDY HISS, 10-1; SCORPIO, 12-1; MARGARET, 15-1; LITTLE MISS, 20-1; THE BROTHERS, 25-1; THE OTHERS, 30-1.

[illegible][illegible]

4.15 Wrightway Blues. 3.45 State Trooper. 4.25 Rouser. 4.45 Coto
Blood. 5.15 Cecconi.

By Michael Phillips
3.30 REMOUEUR is socially recommended. 3.5 Scorpio. 3.45 King of
Spain. 4.20 Rummert. 4.55 Windy Hill. 5.30 Eslinger.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.30 Dandy Park. 3.5 Main Reef. 3.45 Optimiste. 4.20 Abou. 4.55 Sir
Cristan. 5.30 Sharp Fiddle.

[illegible]

er tossing

accurately

the kill, and toss the caber with considerably greater accuracy than any of his Celtic rivals. He is entitled to the title of "caber tosser" since his claims of accuracy have been questioned; his right to stand "abuse them a."

He takes at least two and sometimes three men to carry the caber to the competitor and raise it to the point so that he can grip it and steady it ready for his run. One judge stands ahead of him; another, judge, with him. "It was," he says, "the best I ever did."

He is to stand in front of Archibuteus thundering down the line, "It's happening, caber at the ready!" and then, "there's no danger!"

The present world champion is local man, Bill Anderson, who hopes to retain his title on Sunday. "He'll be well, he'll win about 5150 trophy to keep and a couple of whiskies. There is no reason why Mr. Anderson should have an extremely pleasant evening. Most competitors will be hard enough to toss the caber over, let alone drop it accurately in the 12 o'clock mark at the end. If it comes to that, most of us couldn't even lift it."

Iain Mackenzie

By Rex Sellamy
Special Correspondent

A funny thing happened on the way to the semi-final round of the women's singles in the BMW Championships at Wimbledon.

Maren Louie, better known as "Pepper," (she is the youngest of three) strayed into the wrong pasture and met mixed up with a flock of players seeded to reach the last 16 at Wimbledon, and she was taken home by Stevens v. Wendy Turnbull and Miss Louie v. Tracy Austin.

Miss Louie came from the Chinese community of San Francisco, sports a long pigtail, but should not be excessively frightened by the Chinese. She runs a Kung Fu academy. Miss Louie is only fifty-fourth in the women's rankings but has bounced through a series of first round upsets.

Her opponents for the first round included Virginia Wade, Kathy Jordan and Sylvia Hanika—all seeded at Wimbledon. Yesterday she defeated the former, Betsy Desfor, a jazz enthusiast with a degree in psychology, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Austin won 1-6, 6-3, 6-2. But the elegant Miss Mandlikova led 3-0 in the second set and had a 10-0 lead in the fourth. Her break points for 4-1. "I didn't feel I was in the match," Miss Austin said later, making an irrefragably rational assessment of her position. She was down in 10-15 games out of 10.

But I never give up, she added. Well, Miss Austin won eight consecutive games and was never in trouble again. These

two have played six times and Miss Austin has won every match in the third set. Yesterday she made a diffident and erratic start, missing three shots in a row, but the confidence on which Miss Mandlikova thrives. So we were entertained an often excited by Miss Louie's boldness in holding her own against the covetously versatile alumna.

The midiss Austin began to hit harder and deeper and more accurately. She discovered that it was possible to hit through the window. She worked her way into the ground, showed no concern, never wavered. She was soon riding a surging wave of self-assurance. The pressure on Miss Louie was too much for her. She became inhibited and a prey to self-doubt.

Miss Turnbull beat Dianne Fromholtz 3-6, 7-5, 7-5 in a fluctuating, often nuptial match between Australia's leading tennis player and the former, a lasting authority. Miss Fromholtz was the sounder of the two but, Miss Turnbull was the smarter.

For the match at 5-4 in the second set and had three match points in her own service, at 5-4, in the third.

In that game Miss Turnbull heard a broadcast summons to the players due on court next. She was told that a player on a match isn't over until the last point is won.") So she gritted, her teeth, showed us what she was made of, and won 12 points out of 16.

By Sydney Friskin

The unexpected Christopher Lewis of New Zealand, now based in Florida, achieved one of the most remarkable comebacks in tennis history by winning the 1977 U.S. Open at Flushing Meadows. Lewis, 27, had been out of tennis for 18 months due to a shoulder injury which had slowed him down. He had lost 18 months of his tennis career, but he came back to win the U.S. Open. Lewis, who had been out of tennis for 18 months, came back to win the U.S. Open. Lewis, who had been out of tennis for 18 months, came back to win the U.S. Open.

**More changes
in Lions' side
for tomorrow**

Quinnell, the veteran Lions coach, has been ordered from the Lions team when their side to meet Northern Transvaal in the first round of the competition.

Quinnell, 31, is on his third Lions tour and played in the first two matches against the South African Barbarians. But for the game against the joint South African provincial champions, the Bulls, and Colm Tucker comes in on the Bank.

Lions have again changed their back division, with the latest

Hugo Porta, the Argentine forward, being replaced by South African Barbarians to play for them against the Lions in the second round. It is an imaginative gesture by the Barbarians, in keeping with the club's policy of giving players the opportunity of bringing enormous pleasure throughout rugby. Porta led the South African side to the 1974 World Cup in South Africa and added to the list of people who consider him to be one of the greatest players of his half in the world.

Two replacements, Paul Dodge of England paired in the centre, with Welshman Ray Gravell. Dodge arrived last week as the squad's seventh replacement, and in the Lions 17-6 win over the Junior Springboks in Johannesburg he played excellently, making one try.

[illegible]

By Iain MacKenzie
Scotland's insistence on being the only member of the International Board not to allow replacements at club level may soon be a thing of the past. At the annual general meeting of the Scottish Rugby Union in Edinburgh last night, the board of the Wanderers are to press for replacements to be used from next season.

Wanderers, at one time Scotland's most powerful open club, coincidentally, based at the same place as the club backing of Haddington and a lot of as yet uncommitted support, have in the last few divisions been the national league.

The Edinburgh club will propose that:

- Replacements should be allowed from the end of next season in accordance with law 3, section 3

and section 4 (b)". Section 3 states that two players in each team may be replaced and that a player so replaced must not resume playing. Section 4 (b) says that a player who is injured in other domestic matches as a union give express permission, an injured player may be replaced, on the advice of medical, a trained person or, if one is not present, with the approval of the referee.

There is the catch. The laws were framed by the International Rugby Board, a typically democratic and diplomatic body, to enable a decision to implement or otherwise, was left to the individual unions.

Every other union agreed to replacements; the SRU did not. The SRU was given the choice such as in international matches

**Skelton success
borders
on the immodest**

By Keith Macklin
Summer and the summer shows can go on for ever for the John McEnroe of show jumping, Nick Skelton, before whose horses

[illegible]

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: San Francisco Giants 4; New York Mets 3; Chicago Cubs 7; Cincinnati Reds 5; Atlanta Braves 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 3; Atlanta Braves 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 4 (2nd); Houston Astros 5; St. Louis Cardinals 0; Philadelphia Phillies 3; San Diego Padres 1; Los Angeles Dodgers 9; Montreal Expos 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto Blue Jays 4; Chicago White Sox 1 (1st); Toronto Blue Jays 4; Chicago White Sox 1 (2nd); Baltimore Orioles 3; Oakland Athletics 3; Boston Red Sox 5; Seattle Mariners 3; Kansas City Royals 10; Cleveland Indians 3; Texas Rangers 9; Milwaukee Brewers 1; New York Yankees 1.

[illegible]

Tournament dates
 Nairobi, June 19.—The boxing tournament here for countries which are boycotting the Olympic Games will be held from August 22 to 30.—Reuter.

Horse Show

Skelton success Gillespie and

**Chico defy
many hazards**

By Keith Macklin
Summer and the summer shows can go on for ever for the John McEnroe of show jumping, Nick Skelton, before whose horses

ences and events have dissolved at the Lincolnshire Show. To win Wednesday's main event on May 16 required a remarkable display of fast riding and tight control against the clock. To repeat the victory in yesterday's Everest cashire's John Greenwood, on Wednesday night's winner Magee, to win the Crawfords Scotch Whisky championships at the Highland Show yesterday. John Brown, riding for Scotland, and David Bowen for Yorkshire, both

Double-Clacing Stakes, and to take second place with Wallaby, who was second in the first race, on the impudent bowers.

In winning, Skelton, who is 27, showed that he can pace a jump-jockey's horse as well as a rider. He drew as far from last as Wednesday's Radio Rentals-Stakes he took Maybe and Wallaby together

of whom went out in the semi-final round, finished sharing third place.

GUSSES of 50 miles an hour added to the hazards in this competition, where riders were drawn in pairs to race over identical courses, and Maybe and Wallaby alone survive, with his new acquisition, the Chestnut Amir Fritz.

AFTER a visit made by Hector Morton, the minister for sport, to the Arizona horse trails in April, the Secretary of Council have agreed to pay 75 per cent of the salary and all of the travel expenses for a national riding instructor for Scotland, the first step to be appolozated.

OTHER RESULTS: Champion Chispa Ford has won the Grand National Poona Horse; Messrs Holmes & Co. have won the Whistling Song made great effort but hit the gate.

Geoffrey Smith

A leading question for all politicians

How ought the leaders of our political parties to be chosen? Nearly all the comment on the fracas over the method of electing the leader of the Labour Party has focused on the battle between left and right. That is inevitable because that is what the dispute is about. The left want to change the method because they know that so long as the decision lies with the parliamentary party, with its comfortable right-centre majority, there is little chance of an outright left-winger being chosen. The right want to keep the existing method for precisely that reason. If there is to be change they want another forum where they can still hope to win. Whatever fine words may be used, elevated principles of political accountability have little to do with the positions adopted by either side.

But are there no principles at issue? It is sometimes suggested that an essential element of a parliamentary democracy such as ours is that those elected by the people to serve in Parliament should choose who should lead them when they get there. That may sound fine, but if it is a principle there have been so many exceptions to it in this country and in other undoubted democracies as to bring it into question. If not into disrepute.

In Canada and the Scandinavian countries, to take some of the most obvious examples of where parliamentary democracy is deeply rooted, party leaders are chosen by party conferences in which members of Parliament are outnumbered. In France, too, it is not the practice

for parliamentarians to choose the party leaders. The position in West Germany is slightly more complicated. Party chairmen are chosen by party conferences. The Chancellor, candidate of a party, who does not have to be the same person as the chairman, is usually selected by an extraordinary body, though the appointment of the Chancellor is formally made by the Bundesversammlung. The one exception to this procedure is that Mr Strauss was chosen now as the joint candidate for Chancellor of the CDU and CSU by the parliamentarians because of pressure of time.

Not even in Britain is there a uniform tradition that party leaders should be chosen by the MPs of their own party. For years the Conservatives did not so much select their leader as indulge in a mysterious process of consultation from which he emerged. It was hard always to be sure who was consulted in such a normally discreet operation, especially as the procedure varied from one occasion to the next. But those outside Parliament were not excluded. In his memoirs (the sixth volume, *At the End of the Day*) Mr Harold Macmillan tells us that when he succeeded Eden, opinions were canvassed from members of the Cabinet, the Chief Whip, the Chairman of the 1922 Committee, and the Chairman of the Party—who must have been asked for his assessment of opinion in the party outside Westminster. None the less, Mr Macmillan goes on to say that "there had been some feeling that this procedure was too restricted".

So, on his own retirement, when he conducted a more structured and even more contentious process of consultation, he included Lord Chelmer and Dame Margaret Shepherd from the National Union, as well as the Chairman of the Party, in order to gather opinion from the constituencies and from the candidates. There was no talk then of it being a constitutional principle to confine the procedure to members of Parliament.

Now that the Conservative leader is elected, only Tory MPs have the right to vote. But there is a formal process of consultation with the party in the country, which led last time to accusations that the returns from the party in the country were not passed on to MPs before they voted. Such a hybrid scheme is almost bound to breed complaints, though, because it is hard to see how the consultation of those with no votes can be more than a largely irrelevant formality.

The Liberals have gone the whole way. In 1975 they adopted a new system whereby the choice would be made by the votes of the constituency parties, who would be able to select between candidates who had received sufficient support from the parliamentary party. Mr David Steel was almost immediately elected leader, elected by this method.

So practice, but in this country and elsewhere offers little support for the view that it is a necessary principle of parliamentary democracy that MPs should be left to elect their own leader. But what of the contrary principle, that dem-

ocracy requires the selectorate to be extended as wide as possible? This is a fashionable idea, which might be thought to be more in keeping with the spirit of the age. But one should beware of the simplistic notion that the extension of democracy within a party must always further democracy within a nation. If it means placing more power in the hands of party realists it may have precisely the opposite effect because they will be less inclined than either elected politicians or party managers to take account of or to represent majority feeling in the country.

I do not believe therefore that there is any absolute principle dictating the ideal method for electing a leader. It is a question of power and pragmatism. Power obviously. The pursuit of power is the essence of politics and it is no use expecting practitioners of the art to determine procedure on purely academic grounds. But what about pragmatism? Does this mean more than saying that politicians will go for the method that will most likely give them power within their party?

There are, I think, at least three other considerations that come under the head of pragmatism. The first is what means will be most likely to produce the most effective leader. It can well be argued that a more limited selectorate is better placed to know the more personal qualities and failings of the principal candidates.

The second is the fact that many of the most highly qualified observers of American politics are now lamenting

that candidates are now chosen principally through the primaries. The old party bosses, it is said, were better at choosing candidates who could govern. They had to be. It was no use their just selecting a winner if he was going to be a disaster in office; they would have to live with that disaster at the next election.

Another consideration is what method will best confer authority on the person elected. This depends very much on time and place, and on the answer to the question: authority with whom? Then there is the not unimportant matter of what kind of campaign will be encouraged by different methods of election.

The last Labour and Liberal leadership elections in 1976 provided a fascinating contrast in this respect. I believe that Mr Callaghan would still have won if the proposed electoral college had been in operation, and that Mr Steel would unquestionably have won if the choice had been made by the Parliamentary Liberal Party. But, against expectations, the Labour contest was more diffused and did more good for the party, largely because all the candidates were in fact with voting confined to MPs a raucous campaign would reduce their support.

But if I favour confining the selectorate to MPs, with no formalized procedures for consultation, I do so on pragmatic grounds with no pretensions to raising the standard of parliamentary or democratic principle.

Professor Douglas Hague advocates a new approach to public and private sectors

Why the public expenditure cuts must go on

The following article is based on a speech at the Manchester Business School yesterday by its deputy director, Professor Douglas C. Hague, who is also an adviser to Mrs Thatcher's policy unit at 10 Downing Street.

Public expenditure reductions must now be seen as representing a normal and continuing process. We must transform the public sector, raising productivity where we can and abandoning entirely or making private, those activities where we cannot.

I have devised a simple method to indicate the likely consequences of a 2 per cent gap between the growth of productivity in the private and public sectors of the British economy. I have assumed that the electorate insisted that the "output" of the public sector must always account for 25 per cent of national output.

If the tax rate had initially been 25 per cent, after 20 years, it would have risen to 33 per cent. After a further decade, 38 per cent of the population would be working in the public

sector and the tax rate would be 38 per cent.

If this process continued over a full 50 years, nearly 50 per cent of the population would be in the public sector and the tax rate would also be about 50 per cent—twice that of 50 years earlier. For the record after 100 years the tax rate would be about 70 per cent. As much as 70 per cent of the labour force would be in the public sector and national output would be about 50 per cent less than if the public sector output had been maintained at its original volume.

No one can be certain whether there actually is a 2 per cent productivity gap between the public and private sectors of the United Kingdom, but the

dangers that I am highlighting are real.

For the period 1957-73, government spending rose at nearly twice the rate of the economy. In 1957, 1962 and 1972, things went sufficiently wrong for the government to act. In 1962 and 1972, pay policies were introduced. In 1957 public spending was cut. In 1962 the pound was devalued and the government acted on public spending cuts. Eventually, there was a consistent relationship between these four years. In one way or another, public spending had been reduced. When the 1972-1974 pay control ended, the expansion in public sector activity helped to move us into a "disaster area" from which we were still struggling to escape.

Since it was difficult to measure the volume of public sector activity, it was hard to say exactly what the explosion in public spending since 1972 is due to rising volumes of public sector activity and how much to the fact that public sector productivity is rising more slowly than private. Yet the public sector have insisted on

"comparability" with private.

What I have said so far relates mainly to the supply side of the economy. There is a simultaneous influence on the demand side.

Many of the services like health care and education that with increasing affluence people demand on a growing scale are provided by the public sector. A market economy would deal with the consequences by rationing through price and/or by forcing radical changes in the way these services were provided. People would be provided with them only if they paid.

The problem in Britain is that since public sector services are paid for through taxes, people can separate the choice whether to use the service from choices about taxation. There is a limit beyond which taxation cannot be increased. If it was, some people would grudge it, while others restrict the work they do. And the electorate looks for lower, not higher taxes. Britain is running into a situation where it is economically undesirable and politically impossible to raise taxes. Yet

these very taxes pay for services that are not only becoming more expensive, they are also being demanded on an ever-increasing scale.

There are two possible courses of action and we must pursue both. First, we must increase public sector productivity even in fields like administration and education, where productivity is not so much a dirty word as an unknown one.

Second, we must start a public debate. If we are to have tolerable rates of tax and acceptable rates of economic growth we have to make radical changes. We should have to abandon public sector monopoly of activities where productivity cannot be increased: charge for them; or let the private or voluntary sectors.

We must, quite simply, transform the public sector. We must raise productivity where we can, and abandon entirely, or make private, activities where we cannot. Perhaps in the health and local government services the em-

phasis should be on raising productivity as humanly as possible. We must also begin to dismantle the bureaucracies or central and local government. But the big numbers are employed in health and education, which also have their own bureaucracies. Radical changes in the way health and education are provided will be needed.

The lesson is that we must stop regarding cuts in the level of government activities as isolated events. Where private sector activity rises faster than public, the volume of public activity must be cut, not once-and-for-all, but progressively. Or tax rates will rise. We must do all we can to increase efficiency in the public sector, but it would be foolish to pin all our hopes on this. My belief is that public expenditure reductions should be seen as representing a normal and continuing process. This is not a matter of political ideology, but of the facts of life. We have to work out how to live with the consequences.

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Is farming in a crisis... and who cares?

The genial features of Dr Robert Bruce beam from the pages of farming magazines and from posters at agricultural shows. Dr Bruce is general manager for agriculture with the Midland Bank, and is pictured with his corps of Wellington-booted assistants.

Nobody, not even the president of a farmers' union, is closer than a banker to the pulse of British agriculture. Farming is one of the largest remaining bastions of family capital and investment, and bankers do not take their eyes off it for a moment.

Dr Bruce was asked the week before last if he agreed with the prophecy, set down issued by the farmers' union, "we read those, by God the industry's in a creak". He said, "Questioned further he observed that 'When you begin to look a little bit below the surface, a lot of farmers have no cash flow problems, and some are doing very nicely, thank you'."

"I would find it very difficult to say that five per cent were in trouble, but I doubt if the figure is higher than that."

A few days later Mr Christopher Pettit, agricultural finance adviser to Lloyds Bank, was asked about the point-counting rate by the farmers' unions; that the crisis of agriculture is illustrated by the rapidly growing indebtedness of farmers to the large banks.

"Our agricultural industry is heavily indebted to the banks," he said. "British agriculture now has less of our total lending than it had 10 years ago. In terms of goods and services, what agriculture borrows from the banks in the United Kingdom would probably buy just a little bit more than 10 years ago."

The bankers' assessment appears to differ conspicuously from that of the farmers' unions. Mr Alan Jackson, deputy president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, said at the Royal Cornwall Show last week that "the books in agriculture and horticulture no longer balance" and that "a further agricultural decline was in prospect."

If there is one feature of British farming which is not affected by the seasons, or the weather, it is the sustained volume of complaint which is being expressed by the four farming unions in the United Kingdom.

It is tempting in the light of the bankers' remarks to dismiss the cries of the farmers' unions as part of a lobbying campaign that continues monotonously through rain and shine, summer and winter, depression and boom.

If there is a crisis in British farming, the difficulty of balancing the books does not explain the whole of it. There is an economic aspect, of course. Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, explained it succinctly when he reported in the

House of Lords on the latest EEC farm price settlement. "But what we are asking our farmers to accept is a 10 per cent price increase when they have had 30 per cent inflation," he said.

The key to the lack of confidence in farming must be sought not only in what Lord Carrington said but in the fact that it was he who said it. The Foreign Secretary is a former junior agricultural minister and a long-standing member of the NFU. He is therefore classed by farmers in that small and dwindling group of politicians who "understand" farming.

The Labour Party, which is weakly represented if not invisible in much of the countryside, is considered most emphatically not to "understand" farming. Whenever a Labour government was in power, many farmers judge it by its most forward members and brace themselves for the worst. They never quite receive it.

The Conservatives are assumed to be in the party of those who "understand" farming, especially as many of its members are farmers. Like the Labour Party, it never quite lives up to expectations. Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is in imminent danger of being classed among those who do not "understand" farming.

He pointed out early this month that an average increase of five per cent in EEC support prices was less than the average of all such increases accepted by the Labour Government between 1974 and 1979. A Conservative minister who prides himself on keeping the increase in farm prices below that allowed by a Labour Government cannot expect rural popularity.

Mr Walter is often described as a farmer. He is seen in the north country as the son of a suburban grocer who was sufficiently successful in urban business to be able to buy a farm. That, in the eyes of the farming

descendants of generations of farmers and rural landowners, does not turn him into a farmer. The present Government, like the common agricultural policy, has been a disappointment to farmers. Their political influence has declined in proportion with their numbers in recent years. The policy of the EEC seems to have been designed to support and placate the powerful farming lobbies of other countries at the expense of those in Britain.

The economic squeeze on British industry affects farming as much as anything else. It is accompanied in the countryside by a growing feeling of being persistently ignored and abandoned by the urban majority. The danger is not that agriculture is going bankrupt. But farmers fear increasingly that nobody would mind if it was. It is not a healthy background for an essential and still highly successful industry.

Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

Initially, the two main aims planned to be achieved by the new constitution were to bring about a more efficient and effective management of the (ZBC) will intensify the people of Zimbabwe's continual and ever strengthening struggle against colonialism and imperialism's desires to condition people to accepting domination and exploitation and reduce the working classes to passivity through the mass media. In their attempt to destroy our culture by force and by the imposition of foreign forms of culture through the radio and television it was the people of Zimbabwe themselves that British colonialism wished to destroy and reduce to a passive mass of individuals without history or personality, and so on. This was the preamble to an announcement that some radio programmes were being placed by programmes with such inspiring titles as "the world wide struggle for freedom" and "the history of Chimurenga (liberation struggle) songs."

I do have some sympathy for those who complain about the political "commentaries" that have been broadcast on radio and television: not so far as the content is concerned, the Rhodesian Front Government did after all make blatant use of the broadcasting network to propagate its own political line—but because of the almost uncontrollable rhetoric used. Take for example this announcement of programme changes by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC): "The board of

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COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
June 19: The President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Begum Ziaur Rahman visited The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh and remained to luncheon.
Her Majesty, with His Royal Highness, honoured Ascot Races with her presence today.
The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Countess of Lichfield and Major Nicholas Lawson, left Heathrow Airport, London this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for Belgium.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, will visit Cambernald New Town, Dumfrieshire, on July 1. In the afternoon he will visit Paisley, Renfrewshire, and on Thursday morning, July 3, will visit Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen.
Princess Alexandra will open the new Court House residential block of the Great Hospital at Norwich on June 24. In the afternoon she will visit South Norfolk House, the offices of the South Norfolk District Council at Long Stratton, and will also visit St Peter Mancroft, in Norwich.

The Duke of Kent will visit Northern Engineering Industries Limited on Tuesday, July 12.
The Duchess of Gloucester celebrates her birthday today.

Birthdays today

Major-General Sir Alec Viscount, 63; Lord James, 58; Major-General F.R.H. Mollan, 67; Sir David Muir, 64; Sir Arthur Tucker, 85; Sir David Scott Fox, 70.

Wadhurst College.

Sussex
Thanksgiving Day celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Wadhurst College will be held on Friday, July 11. All Old Boys and Friends of the college will be welcome at the thanksgiving service and luncheon, and should write to the Jubilee Office, Wadhurst College, Sussex, TN2 5JA, for further details.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr. A. M. Burke and **Miss A. G. Robertson**
The engagement is announced from Adelaide, South Australia, of Adrian Burke, FRCS, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs W. C. Burke, of Brynallan, Clackmann, Powys, and Anne, only child of the late Mr Peregrine Huxford and Mrs Gerald Robertson, of Mellers, Windmill Farm, Buxton, West Sussex and stepdaughter of the late Mr Gerald Robertson.

Mr. J. D. Dean and **Miss S. A. Harris**
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs D. Dean, of Norbury, London, and Sarah Anne, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs N. Harris, of Camberley, Surrey.

Dr. T. A. Flaherty and **Miss U. A. Flaherty**
The engagement is announced between Tom, son of Dr and Mrs N. A. Flaherty, of Cork, and Ursula, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Flaherty, of Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr. G. P. Jones and **Miss M. J. Zwar**
The engagement is announced between Gordon, son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Jones, North Curry, Somerset, and Mary Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Zwar, Rossett Garden Mansions, Flood Street, Chelsea, SW3.

Mr. B. W. P. Kaye and **Miss A. M. Calder**
The engagement is announced between Brian William Phipps, son of Mr and Mrs P. P. Kaye, Bollow Hill Farm, Frizelle Street, Frome, Somerset, and Alison Murray, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John W. Calder, St. John's, Coldstream, Berwickshire.

Mr. J. R. Priestley and **Miss B. E. F. Ismail**
The engagement is announced between John Roger, son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Priestley, of 18 Ashley Close, Chesham, Bucks, and Barbara Helen Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Ismail, of Buxton's End, Tries, Bedfordshire.

Mr. S. E. Snow and **Miss S. M. Howe**
The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Mr and Mrs Michael Snow, of Bodicote, Banbury, Oxfordshire, and Sophie, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul Howe, of Stratford-on-Avon.

Chippendale link pushes desk price to £65,000 in Christie's furniture sale

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A large, double-sided mahogany knee-hole desk, almost certainly the work of Thomas Chippendale, was sold at Christie's yesterday for £55,000. After the hammer had fallen, Mr John Partridge rose to announce that it had been bought by Partridge and Mallett, the two Bond Street dealers, on joint account; such attention to detail reflects the recent furore about joint account purchases, and when they constitute illegal auction rings. The two dealers were making sure that they were on the right side of the grey area.

The desk was sent for sale by Lord St. Just; it was acquired by his family at some time after the 1924 Christie's sale when it realised 950 guineas. The desk was probably made around 1772 for John Martin of the famous banking family. The direct connection with Chippendale has only recently been discovered.

The sale of important English furniture made a total of £628,553 with only 7 per cent unsold, a figure that emphasizes the fact that the market recession is not so far affecting top quality pieces. Apart from the Kedleston furniture reported elsewhere, the sale

contained a fine pair of Chinese mirror pictures in sinuous rococo mirror frames, estimated £12,000 to £15,000, and a single giltwood overmantel containing a mirror picture which went to Blenheim Palace at £32,000 (estimate £30,000 to £35,000).

At Sotheby's, a sale of nineteenth-century European drawings and watercolours realised £285,985, with 8 per cent unsold, or 57 out of 152 lots. A pastel by Jean Francois Millet, "Le cheval du paysan", made £49,000 (estimate £15,000-£22,000). Another Millet, a study of a peasant with a basket, made £30,000 (estimate £18,000-£25,000), going to a Swiss dealer.

There were two pencil portraits by Theodore Chasserai, a devoted follower of Ingres. "Portrait of Jeanne Bonnet", dated 1850, made £13,500 (estimate £8,000-£12,000) to a Zurich dealer.

Portraits of Jeanne Vermeil, £17,000 (estimate £12,000-£15,000) to Haxell Gooden and Fox, a clear case of sexual discrimination.

A morning sale devoted to architectural and ornamental drawings made £28,800 with less than 1 per cent unsold. A design drawing for the Arc de Triomphe and Place de l'Hotel in Paris by Jules Denis Thierry went to Stalder from New York at £9,200 (estimate £4,500-£5,500).

At Lawrence's in Crewkerne, Ernest Shepherd's last known drawing of a bear, embraced by a piglet, made at the age of 91, sold for £520 (estimate £250-£530).

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converted galleries have been opened with a display of sporting pictures, presented in alliance with the British Sporting Art Trust. Many of the works are from the gift of 30 sporting paintings made by Paul Mellon last year.

Others include two paintings of sporting dogs by Stubbs, on loan from the trust.

The Tate has also extended the Salvador Dali exhibition for fortnight, to July 13, because of the show's popularity; more than 12,000 people have seen it so far.

Elsewhere at the Tate two newly acquired one-out-station, the Barbara Hepworth Museum in St. Ives, Cornwall, and that marked an important step forward.

He spoke of his seven years as chairman, which is ending with what he termed the "Knockout Dali exhibition".

Figures were rising faster than those of any other major museum in London, 5 per cent last year, reaching a total attendance of 1,141,425.

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Wives' interest in homes overrides bank's claim

Caroline Moorehead

Profit taking

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Sharp increase in money supply caused by heavy state borrowing

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

A 2.1 per cent jump in sterling M3 in the May banking month means that the money supply has been growing faster than the Government's target over the last three months.

But the official view yesterday appeared to be that the May figures were exceptional, and there was no reason to assume that monetary developments had taken a turn for the worse.

The main reason for last month's sharp increase in money growth was the extremely large borrowing requirement of central Government. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this totalled £1,457m, with about a third of the total representing funds loaned to other parts of the public sector.

In spite of large gross sales of government debt in the private sector, net sales after allowing for redemptions and official buying in of stock—totalled only £468m. As a result, the public sector contribution to domestic credit expansion rose to £924m in the first four months of the year, the public sector had exercised a heavily contractionary effect on domestic credit.

Although it had been widely recognised that the trend of the opening months of the year would be reversed during the summer, the size of the turnaround has clearly come as something of a surprise. There is, however, a strong feeling that the May figures for government borrowing needs were exceptional, and that a more modest pattern of borrowing will now emerge.

Although central government borrowing in the May calendar month will have proved an underlying expansionary influence on the money supply in the June banking month—banking June beginning in mid-May—there seems good grounds for hoping that the effects will have been partly neutralised by larger sales of public sector debt to private sector investors.

Overall domestic credit expansion, at £1,122m, was at its highest level last month since November. Bank lending to the private sector showed its smallest increase (£384m) for five months, but it was clear that the restraining influence of the banking sector led to a substantial increase in the "bill leak". Bank acceptances held outside the banking sector rose by £290m.

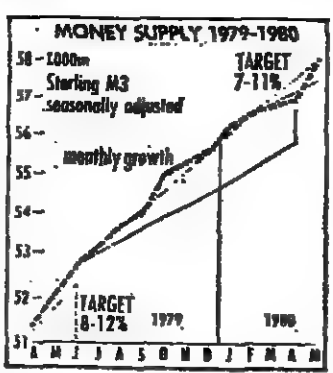
Bank lending in sterling to the overseas sector fell by £243m compared with a rise of £243m in April.

The influence of external and foreign currency finance on the monetary aggregates showed a sharp reversal during May, becoming an expansionary factor to the tune of £252m for the first time since last year. This too may well prove to be exceptional.

The effect last month was to leave growth in sterling M3 at £1,194m at a higher figure than that for domestic credit expansion. This means that sterling M3 has now grown at an annual rate of almost 12 per cent in the first three months of the new year, compared with a target rate of 7 to 11 per cent, with the mid-February sterling M3 total representing the base point.

The fact that monetary growth is above the top end of the range is not likely to prove a great worry—such exceptional figures for May are bound to distort the trend. But there is every prospect that monetary growth is likely to remain near the top end of the target range over the coming months. In large part, this is because it is expected that the ending of the banking moratorium this week will lead to a considerable amount of lending from outside the banking system returning to the banks. It is reckoned that this may add 2 to 3 per cent to money supply over the coming months.

Financial Editor, page 31
Table, page 23



By John Huxley
City Institutions are to be invited to take a majority stake in a company to construct and operate a £1,100m pipeline to gather gas from the northern North Sea. The equity of the British Gas Corporation will be less than one-third.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that the 600-mile network should be built as quickly as possible, and he hoped that the first gas would be brought ashore in 1984-85. It would end the wasteful practice of "flaming" gas and provide a boost for British contractors.

Once flows build up, the pipeline will land gas and gas liquids, for use by the petrochemical industry, worth an estimated £1,500m a year. British reserves could amount to as much as 12,000,000 million cubic feet.

An organizing committee has been given the task of developing proposals "for how a pipeline organization could best be structured and financed as a private utility transmission company, outside the public sector."

"I would envisage British Gas taking up 30 per cent of the equity of such a company, with the remainder of the equity being offered in appropriate proportions to financial institutions, licensees and customers for the natural gas liquids." It is expected that the City will take 30 per cent stake, and producers about 20 to 25 per cent.

If, after further negotiations, the Norwegians agreed to transmit some of their gas through the system, they, too, might take a stake. The Government expects that the new pipeline company would be financed substantially by loan finance raised from the markets, and without government guarantee. The impact of British Gas in terms of public expenditure would be minimal, Mr Howell said.

However, it is intended that the corporation will play a leading role on the organizing committee, of which it will be a member. Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas, will chair the committee. The remaining members are Mobil and British Petroleum.

Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, said he hoped the organizing committee would produce firm proposals for final government approval in the autumn.

He denied that the British National Oil Corporation had been excluded from membership of the organizing committee for any significant reason. "It was felt that the committee should be kept as small as possible."

Mr Gray refused suggestions that the pipeline company would be dominated by producers, whose interest in securing high prices for their gas would be at odds with the interests of British Gas users, interests and government advisers would ensure that this did not occur.

He said BP had not raised objections to the extent of the recommended pipeline system, as had been previously reported. The report recommends the installation of a 36-inch diameter trunk line from the Safford field, Fergus in the Grampian region.

CBI chief's plea for moderate pay rises

Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Sir Raymond Pennock, the new president of the Confederation of British Industry, yesterday issued a plea to the government, unions and employers to get pay rises below the rate of inflation.

Speaking to industrialists at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, he said: "It will not be enough to aim at settlements just a few percentage points below the increase in the retail price index. To have any chance of reaching the target of single-figure inflation by the beginning of 1982, we must aim for very moderate pay rises, accompanied by considerable productivity improvements."

He called on the Government to work much harder at "getting the economic facts of life across", and to halt escalating wage settlements in the tax-dependent public services. Employers were urged to resist the temptation to settle now and pay later. A 20 per cent wage settlement was checked in the short term to a strike, but it slowly whittled away competitiveness.

While not advocating any form of pay policy, the employers want the Government to take the lead in curbing wage settlements in the public sector.

"Unless something is done in the next 12 months about these high wage settlements, inflation will continue at alarmingly high rates which neither employers nor the country can really withstand," Sir Raymond concluded.

Investors sought for £1,100m North Sea gas pipeline venture

By John Huxley

City institutions are to be invited to take a majority stake in a company to construct and operate a £1,100m pipeline to gather gas from the northern North Sea. The equity of the British Gas Corporation will be less than one-third.

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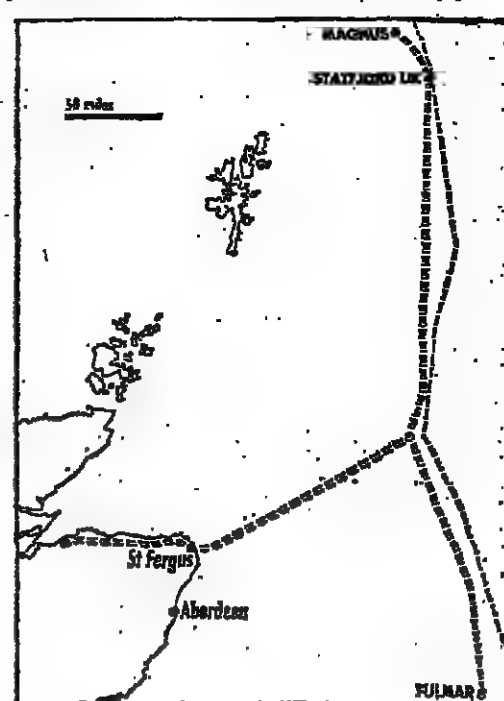
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Proposed route of the 600-mile pipeline network.

There will be a northern spur from the Magnus field, and a larger southern spur to Fulmar. Fields along the route will be connected by lateral lines.

Construction of the system will allow the development of small fields and facilitate collection of larger gas deposits.

Mr Gray said the 600-mile network would be one of the major engineering feats of the second half of this century. The Government hoped that much of the hardware would be provided by British suppliers, and it had already alerted the British Steel Corporation to the possibilities.

Last night, Dr David Owen, the Opposition spokesman on energy, welcomed the decision to invest in a new pipeline, but said that the British Gas Corporation should be given at least a majority shareholding. "This would have been the best and simplest way of ensuring that the national interest was safeguarded."

French applications: Total and Elf Aquitaine, two French-owned oil groups, said yesterday that they would apply for development of the Alwyn field in block 3/9a, for which they hold the licence, as soon as possible. A fifth well has confirmed the find as a commercial discovery.

IMF grants £709m in credit to Turkey

Washington, June 19.—The International Monetary Fund today approved a standby credit of £709m in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) for Turkey to help it overcome its economic problems.

The announcement said the credit represented 625 per cent of Turkey's quota in the fund of 200m SDRs and was for three years.

The credit, approximately £709m at the present rate of the pound to the SDR monetary unit, will be financed partly from the IMF's supplementary financial facility.

A large part of the funds will be provided by Saudi Arabia and West Germany. The credit is the IMF's largest ever to a developing nation.

The announcement came as Western Governments and financial institutions, including the IMF, held talks in Paris with the Turkish Government on debt rescheduling.

The meeting, involving the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the IMF, the World Bank, the EEC Commission and the European Investment Bank, was due to end today.

Plan to help small investor

By Ian Bradley
The Liberal Party is proposing that every household should be able to invest up to £1,000 a year in the Stock Market and set the amount against income tax liability.

A new clause tabled for the Finance Bill before Parliament would make up to £500 worth of dividend eligible for tax relief each year. The clause, which is modelled on the French Loi Monory, would apply to ordinary shares and to unit trusts investing mainly in ordinary shares.

Mr Richard Wainwright, MP for Colne Valley, said that the clause would encourage individuals to invest directly in British industry.

Fraser shareholders rally to beat dividend challenge from Lonrho

Sir Hugh Fraser was able to leave the Merchants' Hall in Glasgow today in plenty of time to go to the Highland Show at Ingleston, knowing that he was still firmly in the saddle of the House of Fraser. Loyal shareholders had kept Lonrho, the international conglomerate, at bay.

The battle for the control of Britain's largest department stores group pitted stores and nine prestige shops in every city and large town in the country, including Harrods of London—was over within 45 minutes. Mr Edward du Cann, Conservative MP for Tunstun and a Lonrho director, conceded defeat on behalf of Mr Roland ("Tiny") Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive, who smiled from the platform where he sat as non-executive deputy chairman of the House of Fraser.

Sir Hugh asked him: "Do I understand that you do not wish to put the special resolutions which you have requisitioned? Is that correct?"

Mr du Cann replied: "Yes, Mr chairman, that is the position."

Sir Hugh had told the 300 shareholders, including almost 100 standing three deep at the back of the hall, that Lonrho's motion to increase the dividend by 2p, making the final dividend 6p instead of 4p, had been defeated by 71 million proxy votes to 50 million. Lonrho's further motion to put four of its own men on the 15-man House of Fraser board at the expense of four Lonrho directors had also been defeated by 73 million proxy votes to 48 million.

Mr du Cann had said from the floor that Lonrho owned almost 45 million shares in the House of Fraser, or just under 30 per cent, making it the largest single shareholder by far.

"We are convinced that our view was right and is right, but we concede that your board's point of view has prevailed and, on behalf of my colleagues on the board, I would like to say that the majority of shareholders of the House of Fraser have shown an admirable loyalty to their board."

Mr du Cann said that the House of Fraser and Lonrho were two great British companies, together employing 130,000 people. Lonrho's view of the House of Fraser had been



Mr Edward du Cann, a director of Lonrho, concedes defeat to the House of Fraser board yesterday.

sincerely put in the interests of the general body of shareholders.

Sir Hugh moved that a final dividend of 4p should be paid on July 4 and this was carried with only one vote against. Sir Hugh was re-elected to the board on a vote of the remaining shareholders present and with 73 million proxies in his favour and 400,000 against. Other directors standing for reelection were all re-elected.

Sir Hugh, who received a standing ovation as he entered the hall, told the meeting of trading difficulties which House of Fraser had encountered. "It is no secret that trading conditions this year have been very difficult and your company has been affected by the economic conditions."

"Our expenses have continued to rise in common with those of other businesses and individuals and this year our review of salaries took place at the beginning of April, whereas in previous years it took effect from the beginning of July. In addition, the high cost of borrowing money has to be paid for and, although our borrow-

ings have increased, the extra cost is covered by the improvement in our income from the provision of credit."

After the meeting, Mr Rowland in a jocular mood, said he was very proud in his capacity as director of the House of Fraser to be on the winning side and now associated himself totally with Sir Hugh.

He said there were three options open to Lonrho—to hang on to its investment in the House of Fraser; to sell or to bid.

Mr Rowland would not be drawn into which one of these he preferred. He said that he and Sir Hugh had been very close friends for 21 years and after today's events were very close friends again.

Asked what he would have done had he been successful in getting control of the House of Fraser, he replied: "I would have doubled the profits in 24 months and paid twice the dividend."

Sir Hugh, asked if he was happy to have Lonrho directors on his board after the battle, said he did not want a board of yes-men.

Prudential moves into technology

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Prudential Assurance is forming a new subsidiary to invest up to £20m in new technological projects. The company, to be called Prutech, will be headed by PA International, the management consulting group, in assessing the projects.

Mr Ron Artus, joint chief investment manager of the Prudential, said yesterday an important aspect of this venture was that Prutech, with the aid of Patcentre—PA's technological group—would be able to introduce technological projects and hand them over to British companies for development.

The £20m is available immediately but it is expected to be used over a period of about five years. Mr Artus said there was no specific limit for the amount of money available for each project. He thought that

about £200,000 would be spent on initial work. Prutech will use its resources at three levels—basic research, development and commercial applications. It can undertake either part or all of the initial finance and subsequently arrange royalty or joint venture agreements with specific companies which will then produce and market the products.

Mr Artus has said that although the Prudential is taking a long term strategic view of this venture, it is still expecting a commercial return for its money. He said the Prudential could now get 13 to 14 per cent without risk, and "we expect a significant premium over that."

Mr Gordon Edge, the chief executive of Patcentre, explained yesterday that, with a few exceptions, British companies had, until now, been

unwilling to commit funds for new technological research on the scale of their American, European or Japanese rivals.

Most of the work undertaken at Patcentre has been for foreign companies, including such giants as the American General Electric Company, the French Thomson-CSF and the Swedish L. M. Ericsson, the telecommunications group.

The arrangement with the Prudential will enable this work to be extended in Britain, but the development work will not be exclusively undertaken by Patcentre, with the assistance of PA.

Although the decision has been made on commercial grounds there is little doubt that the Prudential move has, to some extent, been prompted by recent criticisms of City institutions' lack of involvement with industry.

THE H. SAMUEL GROUP OF COMPANIES

Results for the 52 weeks ended 2nd February, 1980

	1980 (52 weeks) £000	1979 (53 weeks) £000
Turnover (incl. VAT)	83,236	71,646
Profit before Tax	14,943	13,433
Earnings per share*	18.20p	16.61p
Dividends per share*	6.25p	5.20p

*Adjusted for 1 for 4 capitalisation issue made 28.7.78.

Points from Mr. Ronald Collingwood's Statement:

- Turnover and profits achieved new record levels despite difficult trading conditions resulting from increased VAT
- Total dividend increased by 20%.
- Capital commitments currently over £4m including seven new branches.
- "A very strong position to face the challenge of the 80s."



H. Samuel Limited

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary, H. Samuel Limited, Hunters Road, Birmingham B19 1DS.

Markets

465.4, down 7.7
69.95, down 0.44
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25 pts
73.5, up 0.1
IF
83.4, up 0.1
7682, up 57 pts

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PRICE CHANGES

15p to 35p
25p to 35p
35p to 35p
4p to 46p
48p to 201p

25p to 73p
3p to 4p
21p to 61p
3p to 28p
6p to 60p

1 C Gas
Mellison Denry
Oxley Printing
Ventersport
Welkom

16p to 861p
21p to 26p
21p to 65p



US current account deficit up to \$2,600m

The United States current account deficit has widened to \$2,600m (about \$1,120m) in the first quarter from a revised \$1,800m in the fourth quarter of 1979, the Commerce Department in Washington says.

The fourth quarter deficit was originally reported as \$900m.

The increase in the deficit was more than accounted for by a \$1,650m increase in the merchandise trade deficit, which reached \$10,880m. The deficit on goods and services increased \$441m to \$991m.

Unilateral transfers showed a deficit of \$1,580m in the first quarter, compared with a deficit of \$1,550m in the fourth. Foreign assets in the United States increased \$991m in the first quarter to \$5,020m.

Outflows of United States assets to other countries stood at \$11,820m in the first quarter, compared with \$13,490m in the last quarter of 1979.

Deadline postponed
The United States has quietly postponed for another month to July 19 the deadline for its decision on whether to take action against imports from the European Community. Retaliation was called for because of Britain's restrictions on imports of certain American textile fibres.

Tokyo prices rise
Japan's wholesale prices, which declined slightly in May from the previous month for the first time in over 18 months, climbed again in the first 10 days of June, going up 0.1 per cent from the previous 10-day period, according to the Bank of Japan.

Canberra downturn
Economic activity slipped back 0.3 per cent in Australia in the March quarter following two quarters of strong growth, according to preliminary estimates of national income and expenditure issued by the statistics bureau in Canberra.

Export index down
The Japanese export goods price index in May registered 105.5 (1975 equals 100), down 3.6 per cent from April but up 11.4 per cent from the like year-earlier month, the Bank of Japan announces.

Austerity measures
The Brazilian government has announced a series of economic austerity measures, including restrictions on imports and investments for state companies, aimed at reducing the country's 94 per cent annual inflation.

Pipes from Japan
Four Japanese steel companies have contracted to sell a total of 60,000 tonnes of 30-inch steel pipes to Marathon Oil for a North Sea pipeline.

\$130m Eurocredit
Pinecroft Confinement SPA of Milan has organized a \$130m nine year Eurocredit for Salsini Copen SPA to finance the supply of five compressor units to the Algrah state oil company Sonatrach for a gas pipeline.

Irish inflation
Inflation in the Irish Republic has topped 20 per cent for the first time in four years, and price rises brought about by the Dublin government's tough budget four months ago have been blamed for the increase. The budget put up the cost of alcohol by almost 14 per cent.

Redundancies inevitable despite Department of Trade export help

Steel crisis depresses scrap trade

Britain's scrap processors are facing the chill winds of recession which are blowing even more coldly over the scrap yards because of the crisis in the steel industry.

Short time working is becoming common, prices are falling and some grades of scrap are no longer collected. Redundancies among the industry's 60,000 workers seem inevitable.

The scrap industry depends on the health of the steel industry and on the engineering and motor industries for castings down and steel demand in the United Kingdom dropping sharply, the scrap processors are caught in the downward spiral.

The industry has compensated for the low demand on the home market by diverting scrap metal to countries outside the EEC. This policy is being helped by the Department of Trade's agreement to issue an open general export licence.

Yesterday the British Scrap Federation expressed grave concern over the fall in scrap prices. The fall started 15 months ago and has accelerated in the past two months.

Prices of the premium grade scrap used in steelmaking have fallen from a peak of £55 a tonne in spring 1979 to £34 a tonne in the first half of this month.

Further reductions of between £6 and £9 are expected soon in the price at which scrap metal is delivered to the steelworks.

Prices would then return to the dangerously low levels which prevailed in the autumn of 1977. The Scrap Federation said the low prices were making it uneconomic for the processing companies, which have invested heavily in modern machinery and equipment, to collect the lower grades of scrap. The industry predicted that once demand improved prices would be forced to a higher level than would have been expected.

The industry has welcomed the easing of restrictions on exports to countries outside the European Community. The demand for steel in the EEC, Spain and others have proved a valuable source of continued business to the extent that in

the first four months of this year the scrap processors shipped almost 1 million tonnes of ferrous scrap worth £56m overseas. This was considered to be a considerable success particularly since the industry exported about 1.34 million tonnes worth £75m in the whole of last year.

But even countries outside the EEC have become less appealing with a noticeable weakening in demand. An upturn in foreign markets is not foreseen in the short term. For the future the scrap processors are far from optimistic as the recession tightens its grip on the United Kingdom steel-using industries and becomes even more pronounced among steelmakers.

The British Steel Corporation has traditionally been the chief customer of the scrap industry, buying between 3.5 million tonnes and 4 million tonnes of scrap to feed its electric arc furnaces. But the closure programme provides no encouragement for the scrap processors.

British Shipbuilders and unions fail to save Doxford plant

By Our Industrial Editor

Redundancy notices are to be issued to more than 500 marine engine workers in the North-east next week after confirmation yesterday that the Doxford Engines plant at Sunderland is to close.

British Shipbuilders announced in April that it planned to phase out production of the Doxford engine by the end of September. Some 250 workers will be kept on to produce spares for existing engines.

The state shipbuilding corporation agreed to a request from the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions to withhold redundancy notices until the possibilities of securing further orders had been investigated.

Discussions have been held by British Shipbuilders and the confederation with the Ministry of Defence over the past two weeks but neither avenue offered a case for the continued maintenance of the engine works.

Orders from Canadian interests were considered inadequate to sustain the Doxford Engines labour force and discussion with the Ministry of Defence over the possibility of the engines being used in Royal Navy fleet auxiliary vessels

also provided no basis for a change in the closure plans.

Executives of the state corporation discussed the issue in talks with CSEU leaders in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday and confirmed that notices would be effective from Monday.

Under its rationalization plan for engine building, British Shipbuilders will concentrate engine building on the yard at the Wallsend works of Gorton, Hawthorn, where Sulzer, and Stork Werkspoor engines are built under licence.

The corporation has said that a significant increase in employment could be expected at the Wallsend works.

Mr David Howell, convinced of need for expanded nuclear programme.

From Mr T. A. Donnelly
Sir, Dan van der Vat's article on London Transport in *The Times* (June 18) and his appointment of the blame for the mess in which it finds itself is a high time when the views held by industrialists in London on where the blame should lie for London's traffic and communications problems.

The CBI London Region Council has just published a report entitled *London's creeping paralysis* in which we are very clear that the responsibility for the lack of an adequate road system in the capital lies firmly on the shoulders of the politicians, both national and local, who so frequently take the opportunity of a change in political administration to carry out what amounts in some cases to a reversal of policy of their predecessors.

As Dan van der Vat says, the time required for planning major capital works far outstrips the life of a single national or local government and it must be a crazy way to order our affairs when the civil servants and local government officers are for ever changing or tearing up plans and starting afresh with each new administration.

There is obviously room for differences of opinion between the political parties on questions of principle and sometimes on the practicalities but it is high time that the politicians realized the economic damage which they are doing to the capital and settled down to finding a political consensus which would produce a broad bipartisan policy, not only for London Transport but for London's road system as well.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Manning levels on London Transport

From Mr K. Muir McKelvey
Sir, I noted with interest the article "London's Downhill Transport" (June 18) that Paris transport is 56 per cent subsidized against 43 per cent in London. Each Paris Metro train has a crew of one, London two. No one inspects tickets on entry or collects tickets on exit from the Paris Metro. Perhaps the average station staff per shift is three as against six.

So for one train and one station the Paris fares have to meet 44 per cent of the cost of one team of five while the London fares need to cover 57 per cent of the cost of a team of 10. No wonder that, bought at 10 p.m. a time, Metro tickets covering some 50 square miles of central Paris cost only 15p each while the average (judiciously varying) fare in the corresponding central area of London is over 30p.

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No British surrender on exports

From the Chief Executive of the British Overseas Trade Board
Sir, Mr Christopher Fogg (*The Times*, June 19), asks if we have decided to surrender on exports. The answer must be an emphatic "no".

I am the last person to argue with him about the problems facing exporters at the moment, but he is certainly wrong in saying that most of the assistance provided by the BOTB is to be cut. He and other traders can still look to the board for a wide range of assistance.

Although the board is bearing its share of public expenditure and manpower cuts, we are doing so in such a way as to maintain the main thrust of our support for exporters. For example, in this year, we shall be supporting over 300 groups of British businessmen at overseas trade fairs and exhibitions, we have just issued our 10 millionth card from the Export Intelligence Service, and from July 1 we are increasing the upper limit of guarantee under the Market Entry Guarantee Scheme from £100,000 to £125,000 per venture.

Although I would not deny that the going is tough, there is a great deal of support, both financial and otherwise, available for those who ask for it.

Yours faithfully,
S. D. WILKS,
Chief Executive,
British Overseas Trade Board,
1 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0ET,
June 19.

From Mr Stephen Hugh-Jones
Sir, You report today (June 13) that a major decision taken by British Steel—the date for closing Consett.

Exactly one week ago you reported counsel for BSC as arguing before the Law Lords that its quarrel with Granada was too urgent to go to appeal, because the leakage of documents to that company and my own paper, *Financial Weekly*, was, in effect, preventing BSC taking such action.

The Lords having disposed of this argument of urgency, I trust it is in order—I offer no comment on the substance still at issue—to point out this striking contrast—and to remark that Consett is not alone. Since the Granada leak in early February, and our own last month, BSC has taken unprecedent major decisions: all those involved in fighting and settling the steel strike, and, more recently, those leading to agreement on demanding a 10 per cent pay rise at Port Talbot and Llanwern.

Maybe there are others behind in abeyance? If so, one can fairly ask whether moles are to blame—or more plausible causes, such as the imminent arrival of a new chairman.

My paper must accept responsibility for what it has done: publish, responsibly, a document of undoubted and justifiable public interest. That is our job, and no doubt in doing it we have caused BSC some embarrassment. But are we also to accept responsibility for what would be sorry lapses of BSC management—if they had ever occurred?

In the conduct of our legitimate business, we have no wish to prevent BSC conducting theirs. We don't believe we have.

We would like to believe that our wish is reciprocated.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN HUGH-JONES,
Editor,
Financial Weekly,
9 Holborn,
London EC1N 2LL.

BP links with Russia

From Mr Ivan Berg
Sir, Would it not be to our advantage to look a little more seriously at Mr Edward Heath's suggestion that British Petroleum should be permitted and encouraged to sell oil technology to the Soviet Union?

If we assume that the strategic interests in their assumption that Russia is about to run short of oil and that Soviet interest in the Middle East stems from this, then any suggestion which may help to alleviate that particular situation is surely worthy of examination.

Alaskan oil technology (which is unlikely to be used again in the West) could help unlock the vast frozen assets of the Siberian oilfields. The Soviet Union would once more be self-sufficient in energy; even a volume net exporter. A desirable state of affairs.

Yours faithfully,
IVAN BERG,
Ivan Berg Associates (Audio Publishing) Limited,
35a Broadhurst Gardens,
Hampstead,
London NW6 3QT,
June 13.

From the Secretary of the Central Electricity Generating Board
Sir, While the main issues raised in Mr E. A. Smith's letter (June 9) are about electricity marketing, a judgemental area, the reference to questions raised at a recent public inquiry is a matter of fact which must be corrected.

There is no question, as Mr Smith alleges, of the CEBG having double counted the benefits of the link by ascribing the total operating savings from the proposed British/French electricity link as a benefit to the CEBG only. In this instance some people confused information relating to the benefits of

the early years of operation of the proposed link with the average benefit available to the CEBG over the link's lifetime. The latter is greater than the savings in the early years because, as everyone now realizes, the price of energy, including that of coal and oil, is likely to continue to rise in real terms. Hence the benefits from using less of these fuels will go on rising also.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BAKER,
Secretary,
Central Electricity Generating Board,
Sudbury House,
15 Newgate Street,
London EC1A 7AU.

From Mrs J. E. P. Arnold
Sir, I left my wristwatch at my sister's house in Petersfield after a visit yesterday. She noticed it soon after my departure around 4 pm, packed it, and posted it.

This morning at 7.45 am our postman delivered the watch still ticking and showing the correct time on his usual round.

This may be no record, but in what other country could one expect it to happen as part of the normal postal service?

Yours faithfully,
JEAN H. ARNOLD,
21 Dade Heights,
Surrey,
East Sussex,
BN25 1EA,
June 12.

From Mrs J. E. P. Arnold
Sir, I left my wristwatch at my sister's

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Waiting for the next move

surprise that the gilt market ran it off profit-taking yesterday. It has been a cur in MLR just ahead of the next of a 2.1 per cent jump in May only was hardly the most credible sign.

It is event now is presumably news on whether or not the market is to make any new stock issues. They already have around £750m of stock in hand, but it is surprising if they did not want to see one new stock into the market.

The May money supply figures, a rise in Sterling M3 had been last week. If there was any surprise, then it lay in the size of the rise at some £290m.

Of course, it is that the May figure, particularly in the terms of the central government borrowing at. Part of the exceptionally large will, however, be reflected in the king figures, though on this its influence on the monetary may well be smaller.

It seems possible that the impact of the foreign currency finance, and positive last month, will revert to negative pattern. In short, there is as yet to suppose that monetary will be blown off course and all cut in MLR could be on the too long.

ing

its unbroken growth record profits turn out at £63.6m, just 3.25 and a shade below market hopes. Significantly, it seems certain that the company's profits on various share changes (£3m) sold in the thick of the Decca, Rascal would yesterday its first ever profits drop.

It alone should be sufficient to her realism into a share trading n after yesterday's 10p fall to slightly ahead of events, given 2.3 per cent and a p/e ratio of ng to 19 fully-taxed.

The pedestrianism was due mainly to the radio orders which left the n side with a 40 per cent sales o make all the running. o tensions over Afghanistan and ns, orders are bunching again so



Harrison, chairman and managing director of Rascal Electronics.

recovery this year should bring in more and borrowings which £100m in the wake of Decca. is out the timing of the Decca bid fortunate, in that Rascal would have issued any dilution caused by issue to Decca shareholders. ly balance the dilution Rascal will be £79m this year. This figure is range but whether or not Rascal a towards the £90m mark depends on how fast interest rates drop if that data systems have yet signs of the recession, while a new series of anti-jamming iment promises to be fairly current levels, the shares seem to ting both these factors and Rascal's in a smooth consolidation of

tion Trust
spect of
a-merger

he rumours three years ago that could be the first of the United il giants to bid for a major min-

ing group, it is British Petroleum which is poised to take the plunge not with Rio Tinto-Zinc, which was also supposed to be Shell's target, but with Selection Trust the smallest of the four United Kingdom mining finance houses.

In so doing it is following the already well-trodden path of some of the United States oil majors like Atlantic Richfield and Standard Oil of California which, nervous about their long-term future as pure oil companies, have been diversifying into all round natural resources concerns.

BP has already made tentative moves in this direction, most noticeably in coal and mining link-ups in Australia. But it has clearly found itself constrained in its prey since both Charter and now Consolidated Cold Fields after the swoop earlier this year are firmly in the Anglo-American camp while RTZ, with its extensive South African and Canadian interests, would pose possibly insurmountable political problems.

The Selection Trust takeover also poses a number of hurdles; there is Charter's 27 per cent stake which though long-standing now appears as a less strategic holding. Selection is strong in West Africa where BP has recently been having its troubles in Nigeria and there are a number of United Kingdom industrial interests which do not sit easily in BP's thinking, while the important Canadian mining interests could be alarmed by the host government's unfriendly attitude to big overseas companies.

All told though Selection Trust probably raises fewer difficulties than a takeover of any other major group while its spread of interests in Australia, Canada and Europe have been deliberately concentrated over the past decade in politically safe areas.

And the benefits in the K/13 Dutch gas field, the North Sea and its existing mining interests in Australia, where it is in partnership with Western Mining, a Selection Trust portfolio investment—as well as the other mining properties are clearly a prize BP thinks worth having.

In financial terms an all cash bid would cost BP perhaps £400m assuming it is close to net asset value or around £12-13 a share, which BP could easily afford from its healthy cash flow. Selection Trust would probably hold out for more and may be unwilling to recommend BP paper. But over the last few years it has found it increasingly difficult to fund its mining developments.

There will also be a number of other loose ends to be tied up notably Selection Trust's 8.3 per cent stake in Amex, where Socal has just built up a 19 per cent interest as well. A full bid there would probably be outside BP's scope. Charter's attitude still has to be revealed but if it accepts and finds itself with £100m in its pocket it would turn its attention to expanding the United Kingdom industrial side.

China Clays Export margins under pressure

English China Clay romped home in the half year to March 31 with pretax profits ahead from £10.4m to £19.1m and above expectations. With the recession now beginning to bite, though, the second half will be tougher and there is no need to upgrade earlier hopes of £38m to £40m for the full year compared with £33m in 1978-79.

An 86 per cent rise in first-half profits is on a 37 per cent increase in sales to £170m reflecting volume growth in a capital intensive business, the recent January price rise of 11 per cent on coating clay and the celestine winter weather.

On most counts the favours of the first half look like being reversed. The group exports four-fifths of its china clay mainly to the European paper industry and signs of falling demand have been accentuated by the recent strikes in Sweden let alone the impact on margins and export competitiveness of high sterling. The extent of the downturn is hard to judge but English China expects volume to be down for the year as a whole.

Against this background and with added threat of increased costing paper and clay capacity in the United States impacting on the European industry, cost pressures are intensifying and margins will come under pressure.

The quarries division which had a strong first-half will also find the going tougher in the second. On profits of £40m the fully-taxed p/e ratio at 94p is 8. The interim dividend has been raised by 18 per cent but assuming a more modest final increase to leave the total up by a tenth—a yield of 8.4 per cent may not provide sufficient support when the recession deepens.

Ever since the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) began to take control of the production of their oil a decade ago, the multinational oil companies have been faced with a struggle for long-term survival.

The companies have lost the guaranteed access to the vital oil supplies they need for their downstream refining and marketing operations. Opec members cannot shift supplies from one company to another, demand premium payments or lead an effective auction by placing their supplies on the spot market.

Direct marketing of crude by Opec members rose from 2.4 million barrels a day in 1973 to 13 million barrels a day last year. Increasingly, the multinational oil companies are being bypassed from the supply route. Their supplies are ever more uncertain, their future ever more doubtful.

But, at the same time, the rise in Opec surpluses and the shortage of supplies which developed as a result of the fall of the Shah in Iran, has created a huge leap in all company profits.

That profits rise allows the companies a breathing space both to secure new oil supplies from non-Opec areas and to replace revenue lost from oil with profits from new activities.

Of all the multinationals, the changes in the international oil market have hit British Petroleum the hardest. Its critics sometimes refer to it as a two-pipeline company. Had it not been lucky enough, the argument goes, to have found the

Forties field in the North-Sea, and the Prudhoe Bay field in Alaska, it would be on its knees. The criticism is unfair because, although luck had a part to play, BP's geologists must take credit for their success. Nevertheless it contains more than a grain of truth.

Production from these two areas has been responsible for transforming BP's fortunes. It will last for ever. By the mid-1980s Forties will begin to decline from its position as the supplier of the equivalent of one quarter of Britain's oil needs and by 1990 Alaska, too, will be past its peak.

Faced with this prospect, Sir David Steel, BP's chairman, laid out the company's strategy in a key paragraph of his statement to the 1979 accounts:

"The company's policy is to develop whatever opportunities it can in oil and gas, providing these meet our criteria for risk and reward. In the future an increasing proportion of new investment, research and enterprise will be directed to activities additional to oil and gas, mainly connected with the production and use of energy and natural resources."

The intended acquisition of Selection Trust fits neatly into this strategy. In financial terms it is not a big step—shares or cash worth around £400m should be issued, which compares with more than £1,000m needed to develop a North Sea oil field. But it marks an important step in diversification away from total reliance on energy to a wider based, natural

resource group. It is a direction which other oil companies have already followed. Standard Oil of California owns 20 per cent of Ammax, the leading United States mining house, which was run by Mr Ian MacGregor, the new head of British Steel. Atlantic Richfield took over the Anaconda copper group.

Shell has owned a metals group for many years and Exxon has said it would look at possible joint ventures with RTZ. British Petroleum, however, has until fairly recently appeared far less willing to diversify than other groups. But gradual change has been taking place. BP Coal was formed in 1974, BP Nutrition in 1976 and BP Minerals in 1978.

All the multinationals see coal as an important source of future earnings. BP's initial target is to raise its own production outside the United States to about 20 million tonnes per year by 1985, giving it a base in a source of energy which it believes could grow during the next 20 years at the same rate as oil grew in the last 20 years.

Mineral development and exploration in a natural adjunct to the exploitation of coal. The attraction of Selection Trust is that it offers a minerals exploration and development team which is widely regarded as being one of the best in the world. A fifth of Selection Trust's profits come from the production of minerals concentrated in the United States and a further fifth from contracting and technical services, largely in the same fields. In short, BP has the money and Selection Trust has the expertise.

But there is no certainty that the move will prove successful. In arguing against increased taxes on their profits in both the United Kingdom and the United States, the multinationals have claimed that they need large retentions to finance future energy projects in the long-term interest of the West.

In building up coal production, projects for synthetic fuels, or exploration in Arctic regions or deep offshore water, the multinationals can argue that they are fulfilling their side of the bargain. As long as the companies are investing in energy, they can claim that their interests and the interests of their governments coincide. Investment in a company like Selection Trust, however, fits into a different category. The more money a company like BP spends on non-energy interests, the more it is tempting governments to take the search for energy security into its own hands.

For BP, however, relying on energy alone for future income is ever more risky. Control over oil development by western governments is in continuous danger of being as restrictive as control by Opec.

The international political commitment to increase world coal trade is not yet as great as it should be. BP was formed as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to exploit the immense reserves of Iran. As the Shah fell, BP lost 40 per cent of its crude supplies. Since April this year it has not taken a gallon of oil from the confluence. On top of that it has

lost supplies from Nigeria and Kuwait. Compared with what has happened, the risks of diversification, must seem small.

The TES Goes to Work

The Times Educational Supplement now provides on its "School to Work" page each week, specialist news coverage of the developing—and controversial—relationship between education and industry and the transition from school to work.

Industry and education need to know about each other. They also need to keep tabs on the rapidly growing activities of the agencies and organizations, public and voluntary, that deal with young people.

The "School to Work" page supplements the attention being paid throughout the paper to the needs and interests of industrial trainers, careers specialists, youth workers, and all those concerned with equipping the young for a full adult role. TES—The weekly for news about education at all levels—including vocational training.

From newsgroups on Fridays

THE TIMES
EDUCATIONAL
SUPPLEMENT

Technology

Plumbing the depths of the oceans for power

Kenneth Owen describes a system which uses variations in the sea's temperature to generate electricity

Harnessing the tides and the waves is not the only way to get power from the sea. Energy from the sun is soaked up by the sea and this, too, can be tapped to provide electrical power.

The idea is about 100 years old but its practical application is much more recent. It makes use of the contrast between the warm water near the surface and the colder water lower down. This temperature difference is the key to an ingenious process that is now moving out of the laboratory to the world's oceans.

The name of the process is Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, or Otec. Demonstration plants are now operating off the coast of Hawaii and Japan.

In tropical regions the drop in temperature between the upper and lower levels of the sea can be about 20°C. Several conversion processes have been considered, but the one which is generally favoured at present involves ammonia circulating in a closed system based on the Rankine cycle.

In this sequence liquid ammonia is evaporated in a heat exchanger using the warm surface water at, say, 25°C. After passing through a separator (where remaining liquid ammonia is separated out) the ammonia steam drives a turbine which is connected to a generator, so producing electricity.

From the turbine the steam passes to another heat exchanger which functions as a condenser, cooled by the deeper water at perhaps 5°C. The ammonia condenses into liquid form and is pumped back to the evaporator and the cycle is repeated.

In the United States serious work on the concept began in 1974 when the National Science Foundation awarded parallel contracts to two companies to study Otec engineering and economic feasibility. Last summer the engineering, if not the economic side, was confirmed off the coast of Hawaii in a small-scale ocean installation known as Mini-Otec. This project was funded by the State of Hawaii, and a

group of companies including Lockheed and the two NSF contractors; Dillingham Corporation of Honolulu; and Alfa-Laval of Sweden. Lockheed's role included systems integration, power and ocean systems engineering and test direction. Titanium plate-type heat exchangers were supplied by Alfa-Laval.

Mini-Otec was assembled from off-the-shelf components on board a converted barge on loan from the United States Navy. Power conversion equipment above the barge was linked to a 2,000 ft cold water pipe which also formed part of the mooring system.

In operation for about 1,000 hours, the plant produced about 50 kilowatts of electricity, of which about 35 kilowatts were used to operate plant equipment such as pumps, compressors, navigational lamps and refrigerator. In other words, it provided a net output of about 15 kilowatts of usable power.

Mini-Otec confirmed the engineering calculations and showed that a number of possible problems—"biofouling" (the deposit of slime on the seawater side of the heat exchanger), trapped gas in the cold water, were used to operate the efficiency of the pumps, and clogging, by debris, of the seawater inlet screens—did not arise in practice.

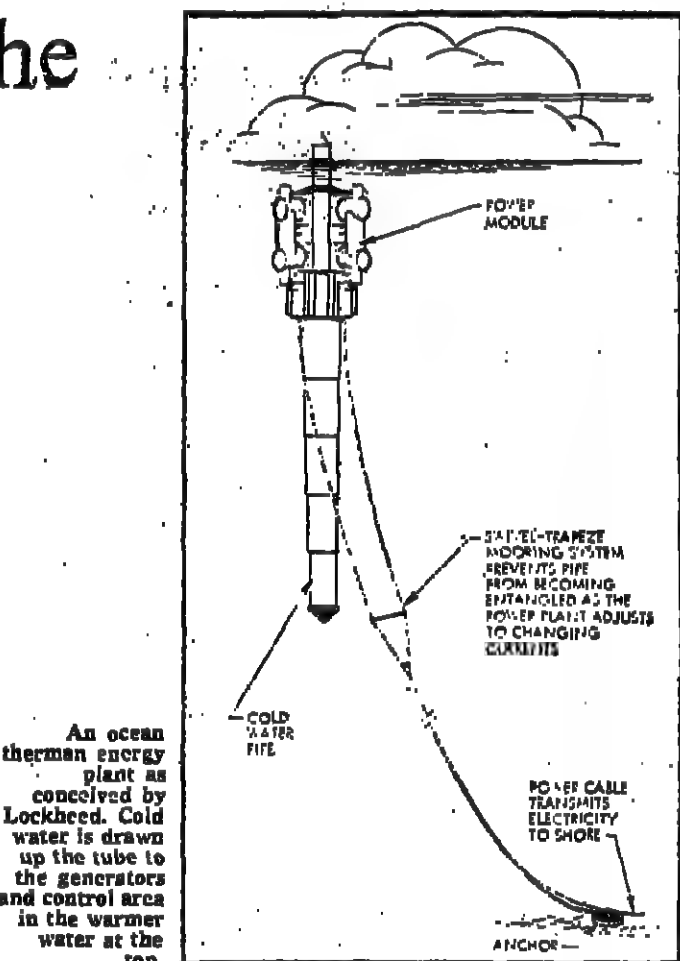
A second series of tests using Mini-Otec is planned and the United States Department of Energy now intends to take the concept further with two further development projects. The first will involve a converted tanker known as Otec-L, which will be used for sea trials of various types of heat exchangers to be supplied by Lockheed, Alfa-Laval, Westinghouse, and TRW.

By about 1985, it is hoped, a 10-40 megawatt demonstration plant will be designed and built in the second Department of Energy project to check the economics of Otec operation. Efficiency rises with increasing size of plant, according to Lockheed—a commercial plant should produce about 70 per cent usable power from its 200-400MW generating capacity.

Several ways of applying the Otec principle are now being studied in various countries. Electrical energy can simply be transmitted from an Otec vessel to shore by cable or, where deep water occurs near the shore, the plant could be land-based.

Alternatively, a floating Otec plant could be combined with an energy-intensive production process such as an ammonia, hydrogen or aluminium plant and the products could be transported to shore by tanker. Another possible scheme uses the rich nutrients in the deep cold water for the cultivation of shellfish and fish—"aquaculture"—as well as the basic electrical generation. And a fourth idea is to combine Otec electrical conversion with the desalination of seawater.

A combination of the third and fourth of these schemes—Otec plus aquaculture plus desalination—has been suggested by Swedish Otec. The temperature difference between the cold and the warmer water remains substantial even after the exchange of heat in the Otec process. This can be applied to desalination using a low-temperature distillation technique, and the reverse osmosis technique can also be employed, using Otec electricity and warm water.



An ocean thermal energy plant as conceived by Lockheed. Cold water is drawn up the tube to the generators and control area in the warmer water at the top.

NOTICE OF ISSUE

Abridged particulars—Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the under-mentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATERWORKS COMPANY

(Incorporated in England on the 4th day of August, 1853 by The South Staffordshire Waterworks Act, 1853)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF
£6,000,000
94 PER CENT. REDEEMABLE
PREFERENCE STOCK, 1985
Minimum Price of Issue—
£100 per £100 Stock

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended) in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED 100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ

is authorised by the Directors to receive tenders for the above-mentioned 94 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1985, which will mature for redemption at par on 1st October, 1985.

The preferential dividend on the Stock will be at the rate of 94 per cent. per annum. Based on the minimum issue price of £100 per cent. and including the associated tax credit at the current rate, the Stock will yield 13.93 per cent. and, allowing for redemption in 1985, 13.93 per cent. Tenders for the Stock must be made on the Form of Tender supplied with the Prospectus and must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for and sent in a sealed envelope to Hill Samuel & Co. Limited so as to arrive not later than 11 a.m. on Thursday, 26th June, 1980. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid not later than 3 p.m. on 1st August, 1980.

Copies of the Prospectus and Tender Forms may be obtained from Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ and 71 New Street, Birmingham B2 4DU; from Greaveson, Grant and Co., 59 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2DS and Smith Keen Cutler, Exchange Buildings, Stephenson Place, Birmingham B2 4NN; from Midland Bank Limited, New Issue and Securities Department, Mariner House, 79, 79, 79 Broad Street, Birmingham B15 1AH, Burton-on-Trent, Dudley, Smethwick, Walsall, West Bromwich, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Sturbridge, Wolverhampton; from Barclays Bank Limited, Registration and New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, 2 London Wall, London EC2P 2JU and the following branches: 63 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 2BY, 79 Broad Street, Birmingham B15 1AH, Burton-on-Trent, Dudley, Smethwick, Walsall, West Bromwich, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield; and from the Principal Office of the Company, 50 Sheepcote Street, Birmingham B16 8AR.

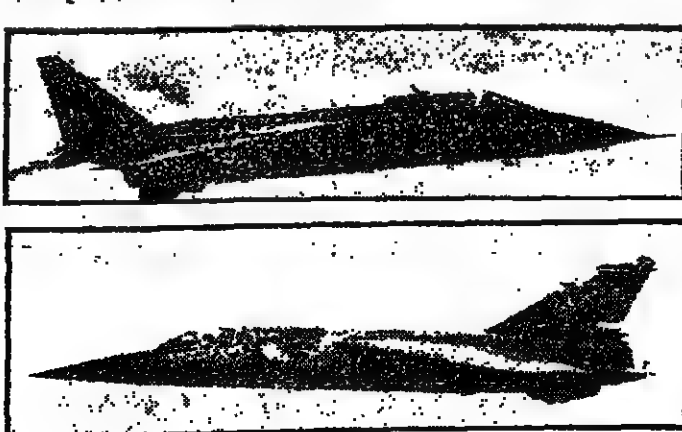
Ross Davies

Business Diary: Co-op banks on Paxton • Jaguar v Mirage

due may be succeeded—Sugden as chief of the CWS in September is not to follow as chairman of the Bank.

It will go to Peter Row, the accountant of executive of the and District Co-op, who was chairman of for seven years, in it became a clearer bank to abolish its doubling its own counts in so doing. It is therefore a baby than when came in.

Running of the (let now has 60 will remain in the s, those of the full- or chief general Lewis Lee.



The Anglo-French Jaguar (above) has been eating up all the prizes in the French air force's bi-annual squadron competitions for fighter aircraft. Both the Comet and the Tactic Cops were won by squadrons equipped with the Jaguar in competition against all the squadrons equipped with the Mirage (below), which has always won the prizes in previous years.

The Comet Cup is the most prized, since it goes to the squadron scoring most points overall in three trials which test accuracy and manoeuvrability against ground targets.

The Tactic Cup is awarded for air to air precision firing—

● Mario Schimberni, the new president of Montedison, the Italian chemicals giant, is evidently concerned that the group is less newsworthy now that it is within sight of breaking even.

Vieri Poggiali and Luigi Craici, two of his assistants, were in London yesterday talking about last year's figures and explaining Schimberni's policy for 1980.

Montedison, Poggiali said, probably deserved to be in the Guinness Book of Records for its achievement in losing 509,000m lire in 1977, but said the group was now nearly back in the black, thanks in part to the first good year for chemical prices for ages and to some heavy transfers of electric power plants.

"We are now today because we are a little worried that people don't talk about us any longer," he went on.

Schimberni, Poggiali said, was concentrating investment not in new capacity but in rationalisation and was going for high technology, high-added value products, particularly in plastics.

Craici, Schimberni's economic and strategic planner, added that this year "the chemical market is deteriorating; our results will be less favourable than in 1979". That should keep Montedison back in the news.



Adam Thomson

● The dust may be settling over the London-Hongkong airline route after the Whitehall announcement that four lines are to share it, but as far as Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian Airways, is concerned, the fight goes on.

The Civil Aviation Authority gave BCal sole competitor's rights on the route up against British Airways and BCal planned accordingly with staff and aircraft—only to find John Nott, the Secretary of State for Trade, upturning the CAA's decision in pursuit of his "open skies" policy.

To say that Thomson is angry at the outcome is to put it mildly.

● Cartier, the French jewellers, which have been trying for years to halt the expansion of a group of Mexican stores with the same name and which purport to sell "Cartier" merchandise is to open its own store in Mexico City two doors away from its competitor's biggest shop.

Alain Perrin, president and director general of Cartier, the Paris-based chain, said in New York this week that although his company has won 22 cases of trademark infringement against the Mexicans, the execution of the legal rulings is slow that it might take 25 years to bring the rival company to heel.

The Mexican chain, owned by a Fernando Pelletier, operates 14 stores.

Perrin said that he had had many meetings with Pelletier, who had offered to sell his business to Cartier for \$4.5m.

My piece the other day on Japanese wines prompts reader J. R. Jarvis to write to me with an anecdote from the 1930s when a traveller upset the waiter in a Tokyo hotel by asking if they had any French wine. The waiter said the cellar was as good as that of any European hotel and returned with a bottle bearing the label "Grand Vin. Bordeaux. France."

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit Name	1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	135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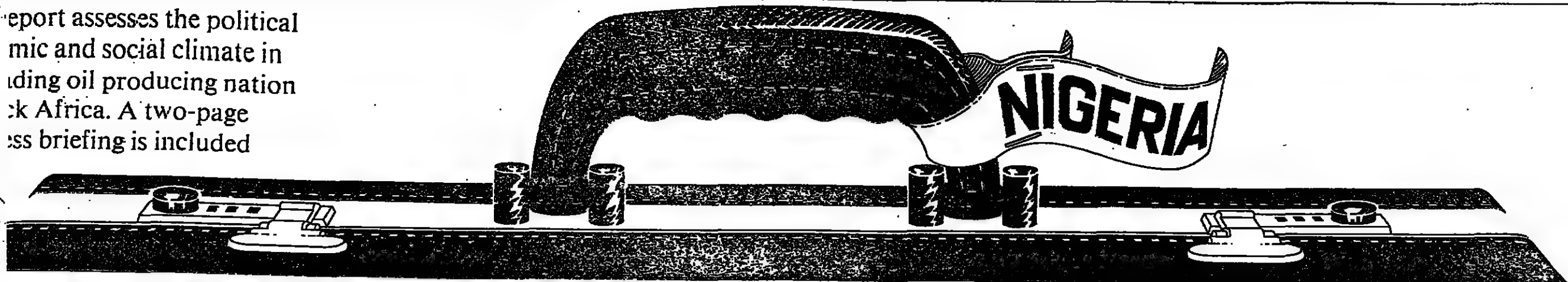
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A black and white cartoon illustration of a baby. The baby has a large, open mouth in a cry, with sweat drops or tears on its forehead. It is holding a rattle in its right hand. The baby is wearing a onesie with a small dot pattern. The background is plain white.

THE TIMES BIRTHS COLUMN
01-837-3311

هكذا من الاصل

Report assesses the political and social climate in the oil producing nation of Africa. A two-page press briefing is included



New beginning amid old enmities



Religious appeals painted on public transport are part of Nigeria's daily traffic scene. The heart-felt cry on this wagon which market women are boarding, is typical.

was the most thoroughly prepared transition of its kind in post-colonial Africa. Power had changed hands without bloodshed in Nigeria before, when General Yakubu Gowon was deposed while attending the OAU summit in Kampala in July, 1975. But control remained with the military.

many African countries have not found an alternative to violence as a method of changing their leaders.

Awolowo, continues to be revered as if he has been wronged. The President in turn has called him "a disgruntled person".

Nigeria's policies are a mixture of a new beginning and old enmities going back to the civil war and earlier.

After the war General Gowon sought to heal the wounds left by the conflict as quickly as possible. One proof of how the hatreds of 10 years ago have diminished is the present racial alliance between northerners and easterners.

The struggle was essentially between the north and the east, with each hoping for the support of the west.

But it must not be forgotten that while many make

An embarrassment of riches

Nigeria faces a dilemma familiar to Britain. It has oil, but less than a generation in which to try to transform the economy through this wealth. The country also has an overvalued currency, which does not augur well for the long-term aim of the Government in lessening dependence on oil by turning Nigeria into an exporter of foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

Like Indonesia, but unlike Saudi Arabia and Libya, Nigeria has a large population to feed, adequately house, educate and provide with health, clean water, drains and other facilities, and there is not all that long in which to do it on the basis of oil.

While inflation has been reduced from an official 34 per cent in 1975 to an estimated 12 per cent last year, wages have been curbed for most of this period.

The fortunes of the economy were now determined by petroleum, which yielded most government revenue and foreign exchange earnings. This had led to a sharp rise in the level of government investment and expenditure, particularly since the start of the third national development plan in 1975.

But the federal Ministry of Planning admits that prospects began to look different within 12 months of the plan's launching.

But urban workers have also been having a difficult time. The consumer price index shows that food costs last year were more than double those for 1975 and that the cost of accommodation, clothing and transport has risen almost as much.

Public spending had consistently outstripped revenue and caused increased borrowing at home and abroad. External debt had risen from about N54m in 1975-76 to N364m in 1978-79.

Lower oil prices than forecast had forced restrictions on wages, prices, dividends and imports and cutbacks in public expenditure and employment. Curbs on wages and selected imports are to be eased.

In his speech, the President returned to the danger of making too optimistic assumptions about Nigeria's oil. He said that oil revenue accounted for N9,918,000m of the estimated federally collected revenue of N11,860,000m.

Between April, 1979, and February this year prices had risen from an average of \$19 a barrel to \$34 a barrel. Such price increases are difficult to sustain in the face of evident stockpiling by our trading partners and other unpredictable factors in the international economy, he said.

But it must not be forgotten that while many make

The Government proposes to raise the minimum wage to N100 a month hut, although it now supports limited free collective bargaining, it has said that all rises in pay and fringe benefits must be related to increases in productivity.

President Shagari emphasizes that agriculture should be a special priority. In his 1980 budget speech he summarized the intertwined problems facing the economy. Production of

drawn up the supposition was that oil would generate all that was needed to put the plan into effect. Fiscal policies were intended to slow down the rate of inflation rather than raise revenue.

The assumptions on which the 1981-85 plan is based include a rise in oil production from about 2,200,000 barrels in 1979-80 to 2,480,000 next year, followed by a fall to 2,370,000 in 1984-85.

The economy still seems unbalanced. You can drive along some of the best roads in the world and see the Third World in a locally assembled French or German car and feel impressed by how far the country has developed and understand why Nigeria is such a magnet for workers from the poorer member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

But it must not be forgotten that while many make

February this year prices had risen from an average of \$19 a barrel to \$34 a barrel. Such price increases are difficult to sustain in the face of evident stockpiling by our trading partners and other unpredictable factors in the international economy, he said.

This did not stop Nigeria subsequently raising its price to \$36.21 a barrel. When the third national plan was

continued on next page

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In key northern states, political life has been marked by louds within the ruling People's Redemption Party (in Kano) and between a PRP governor and a state assembly under different control in Kaduna.

Politicians are quick to an issue. This fastening of litigation resembles another American trait.

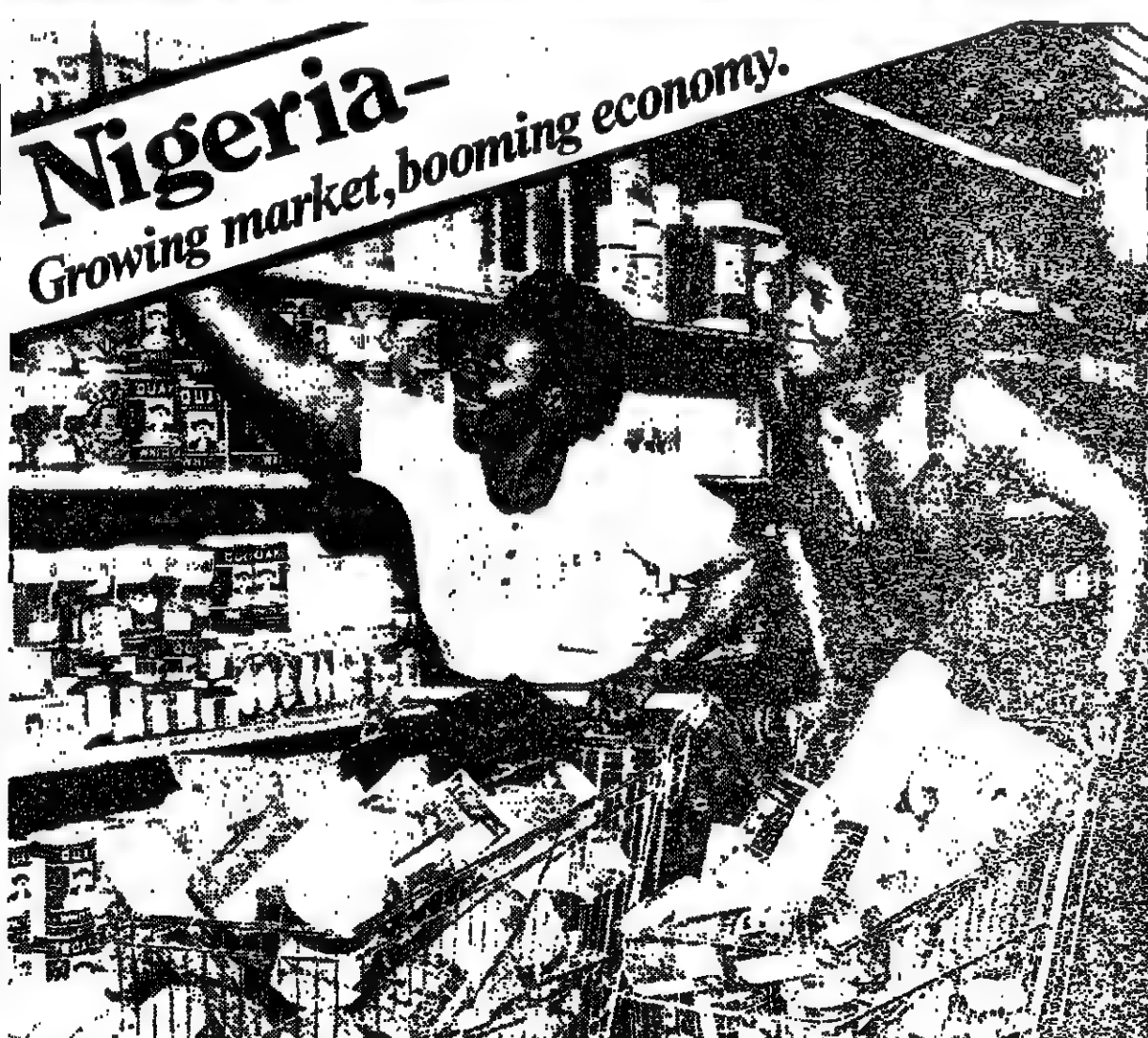
The whole Nigerian atmosphere makes for lively politics. The federal and state legislatures and the newspapers provide channels for a working out of tensions.

This is not simply the result of civil rule. Even when, under the military, politics were officially hatched, Nigeria had the most stimulating newspapers in black Africa.

But it is also much too soon to be certain of the strength of Nigeria's new democracy.

Forces showed that they genuinely wanted to get back to soldiering and the military establishment seems reasonably happy about the way things have turned out since the went back to barracks.

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Exploration grows but staff are elusive

Exploration and development in the oil industry in Nigeria has grown steadily since the late 1960s, but the industry is still plagued by a shortage of staff. The Nigerian oil and gas industry appears to be progressing smoothly. Exploration is at a higher level than it was some years ago and there seems no objection to a steady rise in production if it can be justified by the discovery of new reserves and the technical potential of the reservoirs. At the end of February, there were some 20 rigs drilling in the country, compared with a recent average of 15 or so. Three blocks offshore were put up for a successful tender last year and hopes are high that more new areas are to be made available. Production reached 2,380,000 barrels a day last July, which was close to capacity, but was cut to 2,190,000 barrels a day the next month after a reappraisal of the allowable production from each well throughout the producing regions. The chief constraint on increasing drilling or on raising productive capacity is a lack of suitably qualified labour. The oil industry has long been regarded as a useful stepping-stone; and in times of inflation and wage control, such as have been present in Nigeria recently, poaching of staff by other concerns is a frequent problem. Reserves, however, estimated at between 12,000 million and 20,000 million barrels, and production at only 2.2 million barrels a day, are sufficient for only a 20 to 30 years' production at today's rate of output, and this is a long time for an administration to build up its other

industries to replace the oil which at present dominates the economy.

Within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Nigeria, which joined nine years ago, is linked to Libya and Algeria, as a group of three African producers of similar high quality crude. In the past, Nigeria's attempts to keep its prices at a high level have caused it difficulties. In the spring of 1977, just as the world oil market was turning soft as production rose above demand, Nigeria raised its prices and held them for a year, by which time production had been reduced to 1,500,000 barrels a day. Pricing policy now seems more attuned to the market. Nigeria has allowed Libya and Algeria to push prices ahead over the past few months, and has followed cautiously.

It has, however, been careful to take advantage of the sharply rising market, adding 51 cents to its price recently to reach \$34.72, and following this with the general \$2 rise made by all Opec countries to \$36.71 a barrel last month. A ceiling of \$37 has now been placed on rises over the next three months by the Opec meeting in Algiers.

The removal of BP from the Shell/BP consortium which had a 40 per cent minority holding in the concessions that still produce 58 per cent of Nigeria's oil added 276,000 barrels a day at peak production to the oil available for sale by NNPC, some of which has gone on government in-



Drilling for oil: the industry is developing smoothly.

government deals. Shell now has a 20 per cent stake while nearly all other companies operating in Nigeria retain the 40 per cent minority. About 40 per cent of production goes to the United States with Europe taking the next largest tranche and South America taking the remainder.

About 200,000 barrels a day is used internally. A refinery built at Port Harcourt for Shell/BP and the Government, but now wholly-owned by NNPC, produces 60,000 barrels a day. A new refinery

with a catalytic cracker at Warri in the Western Niger delta has been built with a nominal capacity of 100,000 barrels a day, but so far produces only 40,000 barrels a day, and a third refinery at Kaduna which, with some imports of heavy crude, will be capable of producing lubricating oil and bitumen, is being commissioned with a capacity of a further 100,000 barrels a day. If all eventually work to capacity the necessity for a contract to refine Nigerian crude out of the country and ship it back will be ended.

An ambitious product distribution pipeline system is also under way, but the most significant development is

for the exploitation of the country's gas reserves. Contracts for liquefied natural gas deliveries to Europe and the United States from 1984 have been agreed and a consortium led by Phillips with a 7.5 per cent stake and including Shell (10 per cent), Agip (7.5 per cent), Elf (5 per cent), NNPC (50 per cent) and BP (10 per cent) — which has not been thrown out of this project — is building a 1,600 million cu ft a day liquefaction plant on Bonny Island. NNPC is responsible for the collection of the gas, much of which is at present being flared.

Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent



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re than three years ago, the problem is at under-use of lines, as acknowledged by the first civilian presented last long with soaring prices and wide-spread, this has led largely by port restrictions.

the problem is at under-use of lines, as acknowledged by the first civilian presented last long with soaring prices and wide-spread, this has led largely by port restrictions.

ed to do so was many years ago, multiple of establishments necessary in industrialized shrined among the principles of the development plan.

vers the five-year the end of 1980, it is of a fourth plan, now being are expected to be 1. When the third the projects list it was drawn up, the one of euphoria, those said that it is unlikely to be a problem during the period.

was. When oil slumped at the of 1978, government was slashed one third. Not basic service provided the international building them,

s likely that many objects, temporarily, will be rolled o the fourth plan while much has, much remains to Progress has been

Frank Kennedy, and Commercial in in Lagos, services bottlenecks widened if not

have been and new ports roads have been d. Electric power capacity is being Even the tele- strom is beginning etter."

accomplishments at the fourth de- plan will recog- there must now be ant shift in the of capital expend-

Mr Kennedy has in future Nigeria concentrating less onstruction of basic and more on the of manufacturing

er of massive pro- to be carried ey include the steel plant, a trochemicals plant, r complex at Port and liquefied gas plant, provi- tested last year at

vitch of emphasis in the allo- the 1980 capital programme. More 42m is allocated to ring and craft.

John Huxley

However, large sums will be basic infrastructure: N571m on posts and telecommunications; N918m on land transport; N118m on water transport; N153m on air transport; and N400m on power generation.

Despite continuing grumbles about the Lagos traffic jams, the substantial road-building programme has led to real improvement in internal transport. Of N4,100m allocated to transport in the third plan, more than three quarters was to be spent on roads.

Several new routes out of Lagos have been provided, including an expressway to Ibadan and thence to Ilorin. In the three years to 1978, it was claimed that 14,000 km of road had been built, rebuilt or were being built. Since then progress has been less speedy but, financial resources permitting, the existing state and federal Government network of roads is being rapidly expanded.

There are plans to replace the existing rail network with a standard gauge system. The first section is likely to cost more than £1,000m, and although the programme is being revised, it could still start this year. In addition, there are plans for a Lagos commuter service and a line between Ajakuta and Oshogbo.

Port congestion has been reduced, largely since the opening of Tin Can Island Port in Lagos in 1978. Improvements are in hand or are planned at Apapa, Koko, Port Harcourt (Onne), Calabar and Warri.

More is being spent to improve domestic and international air facilities. Five of the 16 airports being developed under the national plan are to be no international standard, while in the Lagos Murtala Muhammed airport Nigeria has one of the most modern facilities in Africa.

Like air services, there is still considerable room for improvement in telecommunications. Some N1,500m is pledged for expanding and modernizing postal and telecommunications services.

The fourth development plan already projects improvements including the provision of 137 exchanges at local government centres, 16 exchanges at state capitals and six exchanges at special centres. These will add more than 110,000 lines. Some 900,000 or more instruments will be required.

Development programmes being pursued by the National Electric Power Authority envisage expenditure on thermal and hydroelectric power stations probably in excess of N1,000m.

To this extensive shopping list must be added huge planned spending on social services (schools, hospitals, and housing) and on a completely new national capital at Abuja. The latter could cost anything up to £80,000m spread over the next 20 years.

British companies have played a major part in building this infrastructure, although many had their fingers burnt when General Olusegun Obasanjo slammed the brakes on in 1978—and there is little doubt that the prospects remain good.

John Huxley

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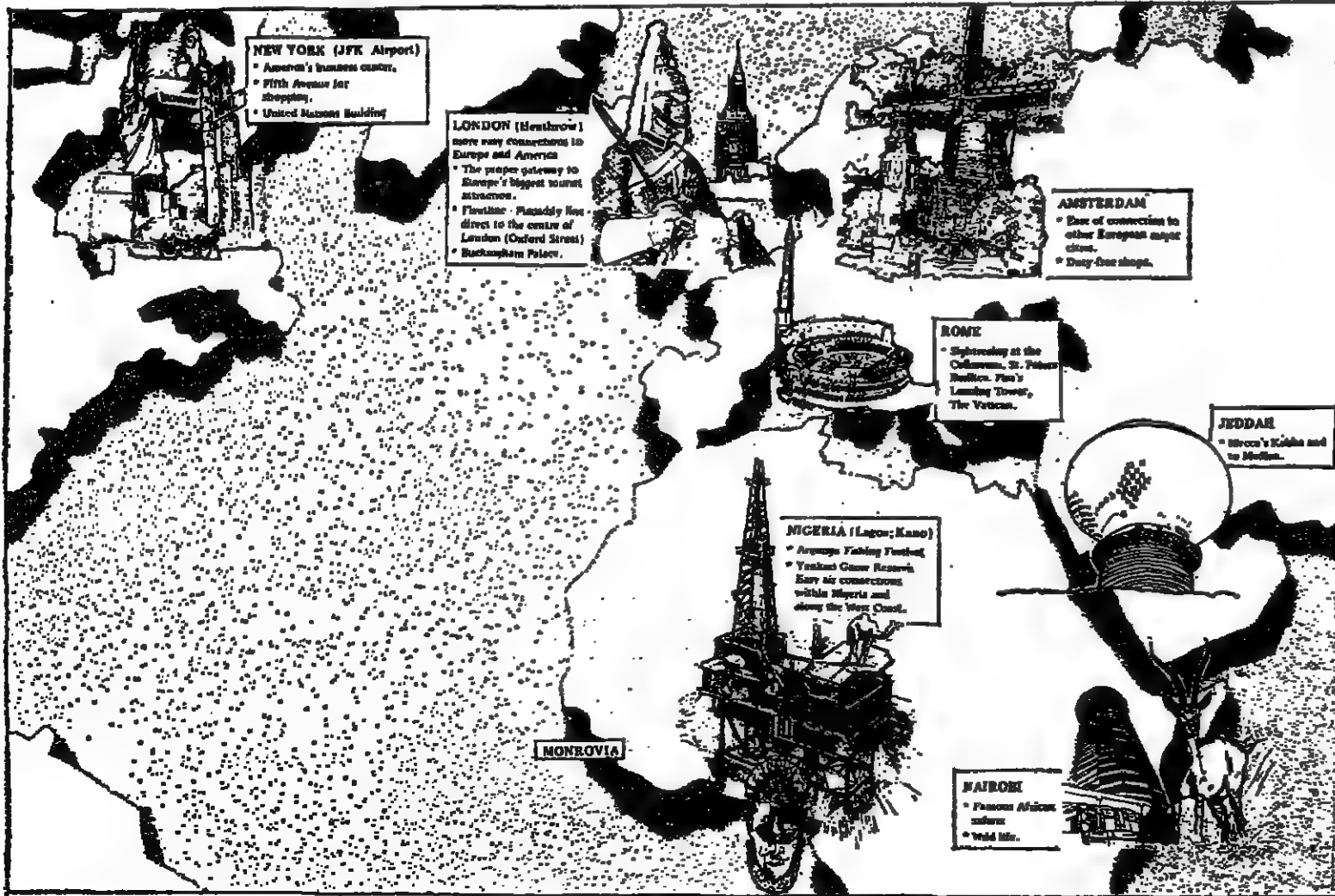
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FACTS AND FIGURES

How to get there

Nigeria's principal international airports are at Ikeja (for Lagos) and Kano. Ikeja's Murtala Muhammed Airport is about 16 miles from the centre of the capital and is served by direct flights from London's Heathrow (Nigeria Airways) and Gatwick (British Caledonian). Most of the important continental European airports also have flights to Lagos.

Flight delays are not infrequent, because of congestion in Nigeria. Taxis are available at Ikeja, but fares should always be agreed in advance.

London, Liverpool and other European ports offer sea passages to Lagos and neighbouring West African destinations. Accommodation on cargo vessels is limited. Those wishing to travel by sea should consult their travel agent.

Roads link Nigeria with its four neighbours: that from Benin to Lagos via the Idiroko border point is excellent. Trans-Saharan routes through Niger to Kano can be taken, and both Chad and Cameroon are linked to Maiduguri, in the north-east, to the south, the road from Cameroon runs to Enugu. Travel documents needed.

Commonwealth citizens need an entry permit, which should be applied for well in advance and is issued before the journey is undertaken.

Permission to visit for normal business purposes can usually be given by the Nigerian High Commission in London without reference to Lagos. Passport, proof of invitation and extra passport size photographs should be taken to the High Commission's Fleet Street office.

Those whose passports indicate previous visits to South Africa or Rhodesia are advised to seek the advice of local passport officials before applying for Nigerian entry permits. Non-Commonwealth citizens will require a visa; again, applications should be made well in advance. As is the case with many countries, regulations can change rapidly and all potential visitors are urged to check the latest situation with the Nigerian High Commission.

Local travel

Main centres in Nigeria can be reached by road, rail or air, but advance booking is strongly recommended on all forms of transport. Lagos and the principal cities are linked by Nigeria Airways, but services are not always

reliable. Air charter is possible.

The Nigerian Railway has main lines from Kano to Lagos and Port Harcourt; branch lines serve other towns. The trains are reliable and food is served on them, but rail travel is extremely slow, with long stops at all stations.

Road traffic travels on the right and most of the main centres are served by all-weather highways; on lesser roads, flooding sometimes restricts movement during the rainy season. Coaches (many modern and air-conditioned), taxis and minibuses link the main towns, but they are always crowded. Congestion in the capital can be severe but is less than it was a few years ago. Cars can be hired through rental firms or at the main hotels, but it is not always possible to make satisfactory arrangements.

Local customs advice to visitors

Life in Nigeria can be complex and frustrating: traffic clogs the main cities, telephones are unreliable, prices are high, power cuts are not uncommon, hotel accommodation is hard to come by, crime is on the increase and bribery is still a way of life in some areas.

Visitors should be prepared to haggle over prices, and should seek to strike a bargain with taxi drivers and others before embarking

For the traveller

on a journey. Some hotels and restaurants make a service charge, and no further payment is necessary; when this does not happen, a tip of about 10 per cent is expected.

Cocktail parties, dinners and dances are popular in the cities, but less formal buffet suppers are preferred by many.

Personal items of luggage for private use are allowed through customs, together with 200 cigarettes or their equivalent. Arms, ammunition, narcotics and drugs are prohibited. A declaration in writing has to be made to the customs officer on entering the country. A declaration in duplicate of currency in one's possession is usually requested on entry and exit.

Hotels

Lagos area: Federal Palace and Federal Palace Suites, Victoria Island. Eko Holiday Inn, Victoria Island. Ikoyi: Bristol Airport, Ikeja.

Sport, leisure and entertainment

Facilities for tennis, squash, golf, polo, fishing, sailing and swimming exist in the Lagos area. Most cities and large towns have sporting clubs which offer temporary membership. These are worth joining, since many of them have good and reason-

ably-priced catering facilities.

Hotel restaurants are usually open to non-residents, and Lagos has a large number of eating establishments; these offer European, Lebanese, Chinese and Indian cuisine, as well as each local dishes as fried plantain, bean-flour cake, yam and sweet potato, pepper soup and groundnut stew. Cheaper meals are available in the cafeterias of the large stores.

There is much to see in the National Museum at Onikan on Lagos Island, and the Obafemi Awolowo Library and Museum is also well worth visiting. For those who enjoy the sea, visits to Bar Beach (on Victoria Island), Turkey Bay and Lighthouse Beach are recommended.

Currency

The naira (N) is divided into 100 kobo. Notes are issued in 50 kobo and 1, 5, 10 and 20 naira denominations; coins are in units of 1, 5, 10 and 25 kobo. The pound is worth approximately N125.

What to wear

Lightweight, washable clothing is essential: dry cleaning establishments outside the main hotels are not easy to find, and their work is seldom to European standards. If travelling during the rainy season, a light raincoat and umbrella are necessary. In the northern area it is advisable to take a sweater, and

possibly a lightweight suit for use during the hot season.

Hats, gloves, tie stockings are sold by women, except in the cooler season in the Washiki stores. Dresses or skirts evening, are worn. For men, a long-sleeved shirt and tie are usual; in the evening few establishments see jackets worn.

Time difference

Greenwich mean time.

Shopping

Those who enjoy shopping should go to Jan Lagos Island, where they try their bargaining on the vast cotton and tan cloths, locally dyed kufi and leather goods and other merrits. The Oyo market, the Mainland Hotel, Agege market, out city.

Most of the big have boutiques and shops: the filigree work, worth a visit, is done in Lagos. Large department stores, good-quality consumer goods, or work at fixed prices obtained in the craft at the National Museum.

The flag

Green, white and equal vertical stripes.

General



Lagos is no stranger to traffic jams.

Country

Sprawling across a West African area of nearly 357,000 square miles, Nigeria is the most populated and probably the most varied of all the countries in what was once known as the Dark Continent. Its land borders are with Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon. Along the southern coastline is a practically uninterrupted stretch of sandy beaches and a series of lagoons and rivers forming the Niger delta.

Inland waterways separate the creeks from the mangrove swamps, and to the north the land supports a tropical rain forest varying in width from 50 to 100 miles. North again from this belt lies open woodland and savannah parkland, rising to a height of 6,000ft and eventually merging into the Sahelian plains. In the east are the Cameroon Highlands, and in the central Jos Plateau a range of high mountains. The plateau is to the north of Nigeria's most central point, where the waters of the Niger and the Benue merge.

The Benue river area is the home of the rare manatee. The country generally abounds in wildlife, and attempts are being made to preserve the birds and animals by opening up new game parks in addition to those at Borgu, in the north-west, and Yankari, south-west of Bauchi.

Main cities

The capital of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is Lagos, which lies in the extreme south-western corner of the country and serves as its main port. The commercial centre is on Lagos Island, which is linked to the mainland by two road bridges; there are similar links with Ikoyi and Victoria Islands. The city, perpetually crowded, overlooks the Gulf of Guinea and stands close to the border with Benin. Recent estimates suggest that about 3,500,000 people live in the area.

Ibadan, to the north-east of the capital, is the main city of Oyo State. It is Nigeria's most important university town and produces the vast bulk of the country's cocoa.

The principal commercial centre in the north is Kano,

the capital of Kano State. Its industries include the extraction of groundnut oil; tanning and leatherwork activities; textile, soap and furniture manufacture; and meat canning.

Ilorin is the capital of Kwara State. It is noted for its coalmining, processing plants, and cigarette and match factories, and lies at the centre of a sugar-growing area.

The Rivers State capital is Port Harcourt, which serves both as an important port and an oil centre. Other important towns and cities are Abeokuta, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Enugu, Benin City and Warri.

History

European links with Nigeria began to be formed in the fifteenth century, when Portuguese explorers arrived along the West African coast. The interior remained the domain of slave traders for many hundreds of years, but as the New World was opened up in the eighteenth cen-

tury the traffic in Nigerians to Latin America, Cuba and the southern states of North America began to pick up speed.

A series of revolutions disrupted life in the north during the eighteenth century, changing political and religious orientations and leading to the spread of Islam in the south. By the middle of the nineteenth century, Christian missionaries were seeking to secure acceptance of their beliefs in the coastal areas, and as the slave trade died away Europe's interest turned to exploitation of the country's agricultural and geological resources.

Britain negotiated a geographical area of influence for itself at the 1884-85 Berlin conference and sent a number of military missions to the area. By the turn of the century separate "protectorates" had been established in the north and south. In 1914 the colony of Nigeria came into being, with Britain favouring indirect rule through the Hausa and Yoruba peoples.

The system was ineffective among the Ibo in the south-east, and various political groups emerged during the 1930s and 1940s, bringing with them increasingly vociferous demands for independence. Their aspirations were not realised until October, 1960, when the northern and eastern parties joined forces to appoint Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe as the first Nigerian Governor-General. The country became a member of the Commonwealth, and three years later proclaimed itself a republic, with Dr Azikiwe as its ceremonial president and Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa as Prime Minister.

In mid-January 1966 a military coup d'état was staged by a group of 25 officers and the civilian Government was overthrown. The federal Prime Minister, with a number of other prominent politicians and army officers, were assassinated before Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi assumed supreme power. The general, who had not been a party to the coup, was himself eliminated by northern officers some six months later, and tensions between the Hausas

and the Ibo in the north reached breaking point.

The Ibo's military Lieutenant Colonel Odia Ojukwu, but Colonel Gowon, his federal number, tried to national breakdown abolishing 12 states of the three former in May 1967 Ojukwu a unilateral declaration of independence for Biafra followed. In January, 1967, Gowon's army followed, and Gowon—by then a military leader—surrendered in January and Gowon—by then a military leader—surrendered in January and Gowon—by then a military leader—surrendered in January.

However, corrupt times and new as Nigeria's exploit its new-to-wealth. By July Gowon had gone, a military but taken, and his place taken by Brigadier General Murtala Muhammed. In January, 1969, a number of states—created from 12 to nearly three years of civil war followed. Gowon was killed in an attempted coup, and General Gowon's successor, General Gowon, was killed in an attempted coup, and General Gowon's successor, General Gowon, was killed in an attempted coup.

Population

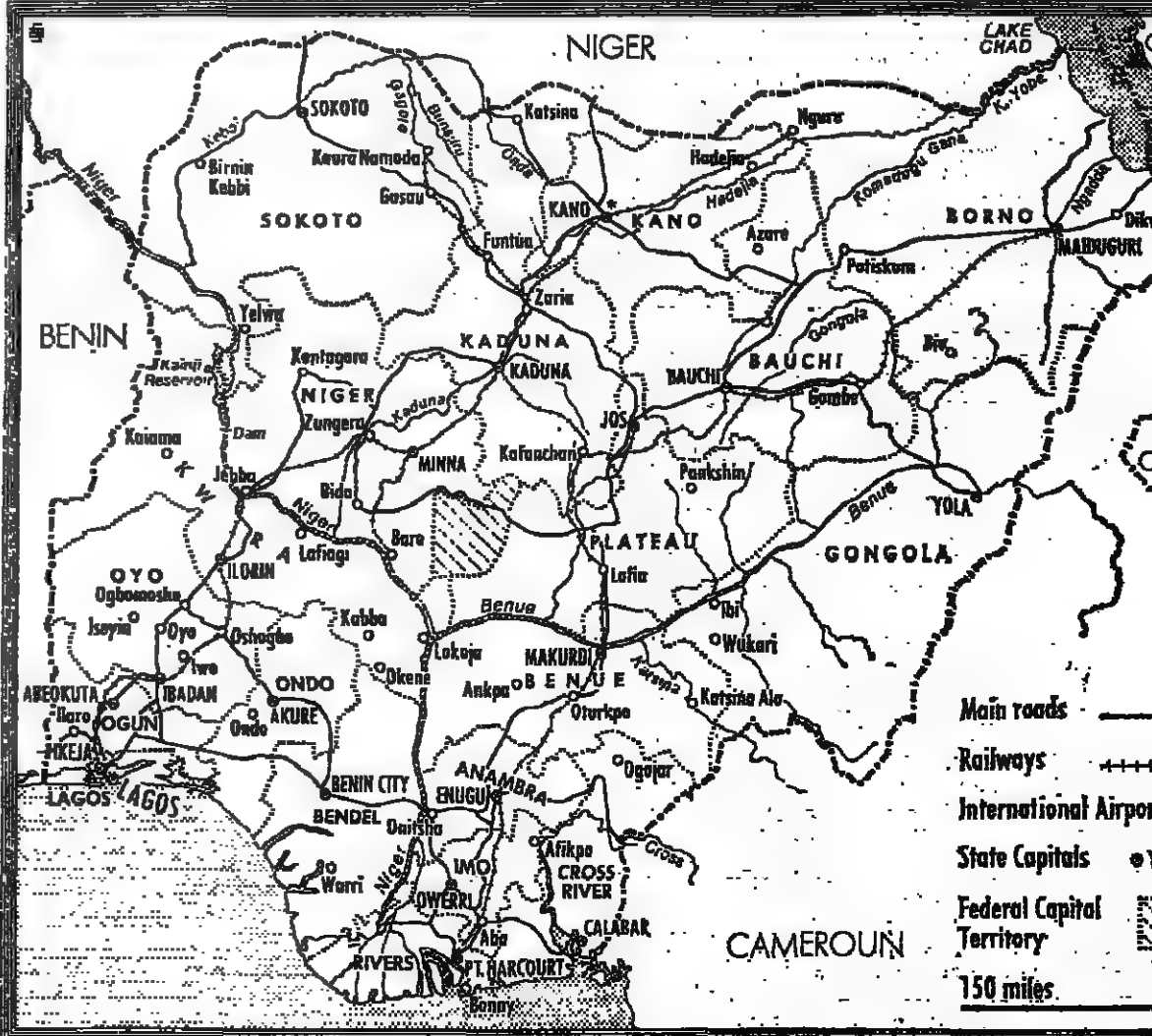
According to United Nations figures, Nigeria's population has risen at an annual rate of 3.1 per cent since 1960 and had 72,220,000 by mid-1969.

The people

More than 250 tribes up the Nigerian people, the north the main are the Hausas, the Ibo and the Yorubas. The Ibo inhabit the south and the Hausas the north. The Yorubas are concentrated in the Niger River area.

A census taken in 1963 claimed that the country housed about 80 million people, but this figure is not accepted by the military government. Estimates suggest the figure is anything from 70 million to 95 million, that 40 per cent of the population are thought to be Muslims, with follow-

Continued on p.



سكوتيا الرحيل

COMPILED BY DENNIS TOPPING AND DENNIS DWYER

ied from facing page
being strongest in the
and west. About 22 per
are Christians (most
erous in the south).
people in the remote
as maintain older faiths,
ditional to their areas.

Language

guistically, the main
aps are Yoruba, Hausa
-Ibo, but the country's
ial and commercial lang-
is English.

Climate

and the Niger delta
is characterized by hot,
a conditions through-
the year: the rainy
n is from March to
ber, and the average
erature is about 29°C
F).

the north, daytime tem-
peratures can reach 43°C
(109°F), dropping to below
C (39°F) during the night
n December and January.
The latter months are the
d season, and frequently
a fine dust is blown by the
harmattan from the Sahara.
The rainy season in this area
is from April to September,
and the average annual rain-
fall is less than 10in—about
an eighth of the total re-
corded in the south.

Health, water supplies

In the past Nigeria has re-
quired visitors to produce
international certificates of

vaccination against smallpox,
yellow fever and cholera,
especially if they are arriv-
ing from an infected area:
but check with the Nigerian
High Commission in London
before leaving. A TAB vac-
cination is recommended,
and precautions should be
taken against malaria.

Tap water should be
avoided. Uncooked fruit and
vegetables should not be
eaten, if only to escape
stomach upsets. Beer is the
staple drink.

Electricity

Three-pin flat (13-amp) and
three-pin round (5, 13 and
15-amp) plugs are used domes-
tically, together with bay-
onet lamp fittings. Some
older establishments have
two-pin sockets, and contin-
ental appliances are avail-
able with two-pin plugs. The
domestic electricity supply is
230V single-phase 50 cycles
AC, and industry operates
on 400V three-phase 50
cycles AC.

Weights and measures

Nigeria began changing to
the metric system in 1973.
The purchase and sale of
prepacked goods (which bear
both metric and imperial
weights or measures) is now
illegal.

Hours of business

From Monday to Friday,
most commercial establish-
ments are open from about
8 am until about 4.30 pm,

with the lunch break taken
between 12.30 and 2 pm. In
the northern states offices
close at 12.30 pm on Satur-
day.

Federal Government offi-
ces operate from 7.30 am
until 3.30 pm from Monday
to Friday. State offices open
at the same time, but vary
the hour of closure from
2.30 to 3.30 pm.

Banks usually open at 8
am, closing at 3pm on Mon-
day and at 1 pm from Tues-
day to Friday. The British
High Commission's commer-
cial department in Lagos is
open from 8 am until 3 pm,
Monday to Friday; that at
Kaduna opens and closes 30
minutes earlier. Most shops
work from 8 am until 5 pm,
closing at 4.30 pm on Sat-
urday.

Public holidays

	1980	1981
Eid el Fitr*	August 12/13	October 1
National Day	October 1	October 19/20
Eid el Kabir*	October 19/20	December 25
Christmas Day	December 25	December 26
Boxing Day	December 26	

New Year's Day January 1
Good Friday April 17
Easter Monday April 20

*These holidays are depen-
dent on sighting of the moon
and may differ by a day or
two from the dates given.
They are fixed according to
the Muslim lunar calendar,
which has only 354 or 355
days compared with the 365
or 366 of the Gregorian

calendar. July and August
are the major annual holiday
months and should be
avoided by businessmen.

Useful contacts

Central Bank of Nigeria, PO
Box 12194, Tinubu Square,
Lagos. Telephone 680100
The Lagos Chamber of Com-
merce, Union Bank Build-
ing, 131 Broad Street, PO
Box 109, Lagos.
The Nigerian-British Cham-
ber of Commerce, care of
Chief A. O. Lawson QC,
West African Breweries, 121
Western Avenue, Box 3237,
Lagos.

Embassies

The High Commission for
the Federal Republic of
Nigeria, Nigeria House, 9
Northumberland Avenue,
WC2N 5BX. Telephone:
01-439 1244

High Commissioner: Shamsi
Uthman Yohes
Counsellor (Head of Chan-
cery): M. Yehya
Counsellors: A. H. K.
Bidiya, L. J. Udayen and
F. F. Adegunloye
The British High Commis-
sion 11 Eleke Crescent,
Victoria Island, Lagos,
Nigeria. Telephone 611654;
telex 21247.
High Commissioner: M.
Brown
Minister: F. Kennedy
Counsellors: W. E. Quantrell
(Economic and Commer-
cial), D. Slater (Head of
Chancery) and A. T. Smith
(Administration and Con-
sular)

Industry and politics

Federal Cabinet

President: Alhaji Shehu
Usman Aliyu Shaii
Vice-President: Dr. Alex
Mbanzechukwu Ekwueme.
Ministries of: —
Agriculture: Alhaji Ibrahim
Gusau; Chief Olu Awotewe;
E. Aguma.
Aviation: Samuel Mafuyal
Commerce: Isaac Shabahu;
Alhaji Ahmadu Nahuce.
Communications: Alhaji
Alkanbi Olayangi; Chief
Steng Okol-Obuli.
Defence: Prof. Iya Abuba-
kar.
Education: Dr. I. C. Madu-
bulke; Cladius A. Bang-
boye; Alhaji Bilyamin
Usman.
Employment, Labour and
Productivity: Samuel Ade-
biyi Ogedengbe; Paul
Michailuan.
External Affairs: Prof.
Ishaya Audu; Dr. Abu-
bakar Usman; Chief Patrick
Bokor.
Federal Capital: John Jatau
Kaduna.
Finance: Prof. Sunday
Mathew Esang; Ademola
Thomas; Adhaji Ali Baba.
Health: D. C. Ugwu.
Housing and Environment:
Wahab O. Dosunmu; Alhaji
Ahmed Musa.
Industries: Alhaji Adamu

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NIGERIA

Untwisting the tail of the lion

The climate for British business in Nigeria has improved immeasurably since the gloomy months at the end of 1978 and early 1979, when Britain and Nigeria were quarrelling on every conceivable issue.

The military Government, which was about to relinquish power, was determined to show that it was taking a strong line on southern African questions and that it was strong enough to stand up to its old, colonial trading partner.

But the gloom and bad feeling which surrounded this period has blown over as quickly as a tropical storm. It has been replaced since the return to civilian rule by the old, give-and-take relationship. This is due partly to President Shenu Sani's amiable pragmatism and the favourable disposition of his National Party of Nigeria towards foreign capital and trade.

The other major factor in the improved British-Nigerian relations is the Rhodesia settlement, followed by the independence of Zimbabwe. This proved Britain's sincerity and removed a major bone of contention between the two countries. In addition, Nigeria's own economic revival and much improved oil earnings have allowed a far more relaxed atmosphere.

As a result, British trade is picking up. In the first quarter of 1980 British exports to Nigeria were more than £250m compared with only £215m in the first

quarter of 1979 and could soon challenge the record £1.133m achieved in the calendar year 1978.

But although the atmosphere has changed, the civilian rule has not altered the fundamental policies that govern trade and investment. Investors must fully understand Nigeria's policy in which a Nigerian stake in all firms is obligatory, ranging between 40 per cent and 100 per cent according to the complexity of the industry.

Under the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree of 1977 firms on Schedule 1 are reserved entirely for Nigerians. These include such ventures as shops, small manufacturers, estate agencies, advertising and public relations. Under Schedule 2, equity participation by Nigerians must be 60 per cent. This includes more advanced industry such as boat building, banking, brewing and a number of manufacturing concerns.

Schedule 3 lists 39 types of enterprises in which 40 per cent Nigerian participation is obligatory. These demand a high level of capital investment and give scope to foreign investors willing to go into participation with Nigerians.

Trade between Nigeria and its foreign partners was severely restricted under military rule by banning certain imports altogether (particularly in those areas where Nigeria has its own productive capacity) and by insti-

tuting a complicated M form system in which the Nigerian Central Bank has first to authorize invoices and payments before imports are permitted.

The essentials of this system have not been changed, but the recent budget has tried to ease restraints in a number of ways. All consignments worth more than N10,000m must be submitted to pre-shipment inspection by the Société Générale de Surveillance, the Swiss firm which inspects goods for quality, quantity and price comparison. In Britain inspection is carried out by SGS Inspection Services, Orchard Lea, Winkfield, Windsor, Berkshire.

Under the latest budget, however, raw materials, spare parts and books are to be exempted from the PSI scheme to ensure that industry gets its vital supplies as quickly as possible. The Government has also speeded up the M form system by allowing importers to send their forms to their nearest central bank branches in provincial cities instead of having to route everything through the main office in Lagos, a process which was taking a minimum of four weeks.

Importers are also being relieved of the compulsory 100 per cent advance deposit which they had to make in respect of letters of credit which was introduced, though never fully implemented, by last year's budget.

Some categories of goods

have been removed from the prohibited list and placed under import licence to help industrial protection and footwear items, including imported materials, placed on open licence to help federal and state housing.

President Shenu in his budget of that priority to agriculture, housing, health, industry, new federal capital and sectors besides that of strategic (steel, another one) which have given the go-ahead.

Much practical doing business in Nigeria can be obtained from Overseas Trade particularly from firms to form a road. The booklet, available free to exporters, emphasizes each Nigerian statement has its own and budget and own orders, and advisable for rep of firms doing business with state governments.

Further details to-date information business with Nigeria obtained from the British Chamber of Commerce at 75 Cannon London EC4.

editor, African

Pen prevails over sword

With a declining army and an expanding school system in Nigeria, the military has been ignored; they often had little choice.

Especially in the past five years, promotion has been rapid and inadequately selective. Given the need for large numbers of departmental heads, many Nigerians have become professors soon after receiving their PhDs, being drawn off into administration before they could possibly establish themselves as scholars.

While several notable scholars have been recognized, others have gained promotion through connexions or seniority, having produced little in the way of scholarly publications. The universities are only the peak of a system which has been expanding at all levels. Technical education is also rapidly coming of age. This sector has had an identity problem since it began with the predecessors of Yaba Higher College (established in 1934). Everyone agrees that technicians are needed, but most students prefer a degree if this exalted status can be achieved. Thus, there has been a rush in many towns to establish an artisan training centre, trade centre, technical college or polytechnic, and pressure on these to provide ever higher certificates.

The federal Government has directed that states should provide post-primary places for 40 per cent of pupils completing primary schools, but this is far more than most states can afford. Secondary schools are overcrowded and it is hard to find teachers for the numbers already enrolled. Teaching is not considered a promising profession by those who can avoid it, and the economy now provides many alternatives for those who might become secondary teachers.

Nationalization has ended the entrepreneurial exploitation of private secondary schools have recruited their staff widely. Nigerian staff, though, have been ignored; they often had little choice.

Some remain in areas which need qualified people; those who return home know much more about their fellow Nigerians than the majority who stay in their own part of the country.

Free universal primary education (UPE), established in 1976, has succeeded in raising primary enrolment from 3,500,000 in 1970 to nearly 9,500,000 in 1977-78. Teachers for rural schools are especially scarce in the north, where there was only

students in many states, though not in Lagos, where private education, now under threat, is much larger than elsewhere. This brought many third-class schools into the public sector, and funds have not been available to improve them. It also cut off mission sources of finance for secondary education, which are hard to replace.

The main expansion at the top of the secondary system has been the federal government colleges established in each state by the military government. The idea was that secondary students from all over the country (with equal numbers from each state) would mix and learn to get along together. These schools are well equipped and have achieved considerable prestige, but they seem to have less well in promoting ethnic harmony than was hoped.

The National Youth Service Corps seems to be doing a better job in fostering understanding than the federal government colleges. Graduates of universities and training colleges are required to spend a year working outside their own state. They have secure and relatively esteemed employment, but live among the ordinary people rather than sheltered in an institution. Thus, they get to know their neighbours, and are known to them, as individuals.

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Teachers for rural schools are especially scarce in the north, where there was only

a small base on development. Some children reach primary school without being able to read, and their own language is not taught. The nation every day with aware that they in country called Nigeria, and mass comm will probably do the schools to end.

The Government bowed to demand for tuition fees levels of education. Although the n day secondary schools in towns has grown still far too few demand and most schools are still in situations.

In states where schools are illegal supplement their with private coach. In 1977, for example, in Mau, already spread, and seems like increase in spite of more prohibitions.

Financing the education has a severe impact on all levels of government. Even with substantial subsidies, state local authorities find themselves hard pressed teachers' salaries and the books and essential task.

Anambra and Im were forced to re fees for primary in 1977. Im, for example, had to be paid by all. Fee-free education politically popular, poor states forced to 20 to 40 per cent budget on education out many alternative of development.

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Map of Nigeria

State Capitals: ● TOLA

Federal Capital Territory

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Nigerian Muslims at prayer marking the end of Ramadan

Adoption of a state religion is prohibited in Nigeria's constitution, nor can political parties have religious associations in any form. Freedom of religion, including the right to change religion, is guaranteed, and freedom of the propagate religious beliefs in any lawful way.

These provisions reflect the unique religious balance Nigeria unselfconsciously maintains. Figures are unreliable: but almost 50 per cent of Nigerians are Muslims, the rest adhering to Christianity or traditional religions. The latter were significant in the eighteenth century. The Jihad affected the Yorubas as well as the Hausa emirates. If indirectly, and particularly the capital of the Oyo empire.

religions. Only in two other, much smaller, countries are the numbers of Muslims and non-Muslims so evenly matched as in Nigeria, where the conventional division of offices between the faiths has broken down; and Chad, where religious enmity has flared into warfare.

Nigeria's most cherished Islamic sect is predominantly Sunni. But while the four million Kanuri and Shuwa Arabs are almost all Muslim, by no means all the Hausalanders are. In fact, only half the Yoruba people, however, are Muslim. Among them even families may be divided by without tension, because of their Christian beliefs.

Traditional religions, Legans, where mosques

In West Africa many local customs were incorporated into Islamic practice. Some Islamic scholars greeted the arrival of Islam in Africa in some of its Nigerian manifestations, but Nigerian Muslims are now in the mainstream in Islam. They have long been prominent on the Nigerian scene.

Pilgrimage is a big business for clerics—and a drain on the balance of payments. In some years, Nigerians have been the most numerous pilgrims to Mecca by air from Saudi Arabia. Few now follow the overland route whose popularity in the past resulted in the settlement of pilgrims in the desert.

Of course, some two million Nigerians.

Clearly, Shari'a prominence with the Muslims and the Catholic Church and the tabernacles of a myriad Christian sects, is an important Islamic centre.

The idea that the civil war was a religious war between a non-Muslim Nigeria and a non-Muslim Nigerians is baseless. The rebel cause attracted very few Muslims although most of the federal forces were Muslims. The misunderstanding is the notion—ever held by some non-Muslim Nigerians—that Usman dan Fodiyo, whose Jihad in the 19th century placed on their thrones the Fulani ancestors of most of the ruling houses of the emirates, brought Islam to Nigeria. The Arab world brought Sunni Islam to Hausaland in the

Tudor period in Islam in Nigeria spread more in the 19th century. The British colonial Federal Government carefully avoids committing Nigeria to any specifically Islamic international law. The British and the Nigerian Muslims and their religion have no part in Nigeria's politics. In the assembly which approved the constitution, for example, the only religiously motivated dispute concerned the apparently minor proposal for establishment of a federal court for appeals from the states which the Shari'a court of appeal in Nigeria. Shari'a courts administer only civil law and Muslims are subject to the same criminal law as the other citizens. The chief justice of the federation is a Muslim but

some non-Muslims in the assembly claimed that the proposed new court would confer privilege on Muslims. A compromise was reached ultimately. But it was suggested at the time that some critics of the proposal were reviving the political antagonisms between the Muslim leaders and the non-Muslim

areas of the former Northern Region. Those antagonisms are not now reflected in any way in the composition of the five registered parties, in all of which Muslims and non-Muslims share leading positions, or in voting patterns. If in a handful of constituencies appeals were made to religious prejudices, these were as likely to spring from divisions inside Islam as from anti-Islamic feeling.

Islam in Nigeria is not a rigidly united force. The Sultan of Sokoto, spiritual head of Nigeria's Muslims and of many beyond its frontiers, has chided Muslims for treating as unbelievers those who might give the Koran or the Prophet's words an interpretation somewhat different

from their own. The great Sufi orders of Tijaniyya and Qadiriyya have their respective adherents. The Ahmaddiyya movement achieved some success in Lagos and the south but changed its name in deference to feeling among other Muslims. Yet to Nigerians, as to all peoples, Islam is a way of

life is well as a "rain", and its "water" is perceived as a blessing. Their faith does not prevent Nigeria's Muslims from participating fully in the social changes of recent years. Nor does it make them anti-Western, even if many deplore their country's apparent surrender to Western tastes and values. Some and some intellectuals are attracted by "Islamic socialism".

In spite of their enormous problems the largely Islamic states have joined fully in the United Nations and in various international programmes for girls as well as boys. Women now vote in these states and some were elected in the local government elections. The emirs, with a few exceptions, have locally accepted the new system, which excludes

them from any exclusion in local government: businessmen are pre-eminently among the Nigerian entrepreneurs who are doing not only industry but also indigenous banking.

It was, indeed, the case of Sokoto who, in his own speech he delivered at the University of

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 David V

The return to civilian government in Nigeria has meant the birth of several new newspapers and magazines and also the emergence of a most vigorous and unrestrained—at times abusive—political journalism.

Nigerian journalists managed to retain considerable freedom and self-respect during the long period of military rule, often at considerable risk and cost to themselves; one journalist was ordered to be caned by a military governor because he was considered not to be sufficiently respectful, but

They are now demonstrating their freedom, but they are also showing themselves aware that this freedom must be continually watched over.

he continuously whined over and defended. Two recent controversies have arisen: over threats to the independence of television reporting and the "reorganization" of the biggest newspaper group, the *Daily Times* group, which some see as an attempt to impose some sort of political control.

The dispute over broadcasting arises basically because the new civilian Government, instead of replacing the board of governors (which controls all broadcasting and whose members were military nominees and thus do not be replaced), has placed all power in the hands of one man, Chief Olu Adebayo, the presidential adviser on information.

The first manifestation of the dispute came over the case of the dismissal of a young woman television reporter, Miss Vera Ifudu. It is a complicated story. She was first transferred from her job as correspondent in the Senate because she in-

Then a parliamentary inquiry into an oil scandal demanded to see a tape of a television interview. Miss Ifudu had carried out the interview, but the television authority was embarrassed to have to confess that it did not have the tape; the shortage of videotape was such that everything had been taped on a cassette. However, Miss Ifudu had kept her own copy, as it happened. She at first refused to give this to the television authorities, but she eventually gave it to parliamentarians to see it.

She was then suspended. Chief Adebajo himself stepped in, demanding to see her. She refused, for legal reasons, and she was dismissed.

Television and radio jour-

The *Daily Times* is 60 per cent government owned (there have been promises to return this to private ownership but they seem un-

This also involved pushing the editor sideways into an administrative post and making considerable changes in the team that was assembled under the new editor.

The suspicions arise because the new chairman of the board is a man committed to the ruling NPN—he was an unsuccessful candidate in the election—and some observers fear that the whole exercise is to make the paper more of an

obedient follower of government line," means that the Daily Times, which has a tradition of decency, is going to do this to the world. The Nigerian Editors, at a recent meeting in Calabar, called for "so-called reorganisations" which are "deprived of their political content aimed at professionalising and limiting freedom of press." No names were mentioned, but everyone understood that this referred to the Daily Times.

At the time the Nigerian constitution was drawn up by the Constituent Assembly, there was a debate about whether the press should be free or censored. It was finally decided that the press should be free, but that it should be subject to certain restrictions. The Daily Times, which has a tradition of decency, is going to do this to the world.

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operate any medium of dissemination of information, ideas and Television and broadcast are excepted, and special rules are applied to them.

In an interview earlier this year in West Africa, President Shagari reiterated the idea that the Government would interfere with the freedom of the press, although many of its citizens are bitter

restrained and dignified," he said. "We are prepared to accept press criticism as never before, as painful as it is. The new democratic system needs a virile press."

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هــ من الاول

Steel output will grow after slow start

it tour by President of both Ajakuta country, other inter-steelworks project at near Warri, served to emphasize the former. While former President was disappointed with Ajakuta as a "very im- with the much-ly planned Delta an being built at

Al- Though the Delta Steel plant will roll some finished steel, its main role will be to re-roll, plan- planned at Jos, Katsina and Oshogbo. These will each have a capacity of 210,000 tons a year of bars and rods to be built by Ger- man or Japanese-led con- soria.

The more rapid progress of the Delta Steel project can in part be attributed to its choice of site.

Nigeria's path towards setting up its own iron and steel industry, as a major step in its industrial and economic development, has been slow and arduous. Plans to build up a steel sector using domestic raw material supplies were first mounted almost 20 years ago. It has been in only the past few strong years that any significant progress has been made.

The frustrating experience with its long-standing integrated steelworks scheme at Ajakuta, on the river Niger, has typified the

slow progress achieved until recently. The project called for the construction of a conventional blast furnace, converters, rolling plant and technology supplied by the Soviet Union, but continued hold-ups have meant that little more than the first stages of the civil engineering work have been completed.

Mounting concern over the escalating costs of Ajakuta—in estimates come to N7,000m—has led the Nigerian Government to question the role of the Soviet Union in the project. Indeed, Nigeria's steel development minister, Mr Paul Ukonogho, announced on his return from recent talks in Moscow that the Government intended to review the Soviet Union's contract at Ajakuta, worth N2,000m, in the light of the "shoddy performance" provided.

Located much nearer the coast than Ajakuta, the Delta Steel site can receive plant and supplies without the same scale of transshipment and river-dredging

required to transport material up the Niger.

It is accepted, moreover, that lower-grade Nigerian ore cannot be used in Delta Steel's direct-reduction blast and ore supplies will simply be imported. Ajakuta, by contrast, production is expected to start up in 1983 using imported ore, but it is hoped that it will eventually switch to domestic supplies mined around Itakpa.

If the Ajakuta plant reaches its design capacity of 1,300,000 tons a year by 1985 as scheduled, Nigerian steel capacity from its two integrated works will total about 2,300,000 tons a year.

This means that Nigeria will still be able to cover less than half the country's expected steel requirements, although provision has been made for the possible expansion of both the Ajakuta and Delta Steel plants later.

Christopher Steinhilber
Metall Bulletin

Labour groups in dispute

ers, after independence Britain, Nigerians believe that they will be entitled to accommodation, good food, good efficient transport facilities, health services, water, good roads, educational facilities, independence, the poverty of worktributed to colonial standards of living, even though Nigerians were now ruling, aggravated by disunity and antagonism among politicians who embarked on propaganda instead of concentrating on development of the nation for the benefit of all, led to military intervention on January 15, 1966.

Workers joined other Nigerians in hoping for a brighter future. Even though bogged down by three years of civil war, the military administration had the luck to rule at a time when Nigeria became one of the leading oil-producing countries in the world. There was an oil boom; there was money; people justifiably expected that the military would produce good living conditions.

But when the military left office last year, decent housing, pipe-borne water, electricity, efficient transport, health and educational facilities were still considered luxuries by the majority of Nigerians.

For the workers, all the successive military regimes from General Yakubu Gowon to General Olusegun Obasanjo imposed punitive and restrictive trade union decrees which restricted workers' rights and privileges.

Like other Nigerians, workers welcomed the return to civilian rule with high expectations that they would regain what they had lost during previous administrations.

On February 22, 1980, the Nigeria Labour Congress presented President Shugu Shagari with a Workers' Charter of Demands—a workers' manifesto setting out what they expect the Federal Government to do for them and the nation.

At a May Day rally in Lagos, the NLC called on all the governments of Nigeria to provide their respective communities with pipedown water, electricity, good and all-weather roads, decent dwelling houses, hospitals, maternity centres, free education for all including adult literacy, jobs for all able-bodied men and women and the development of agriculture to provide cheap food for all.

The tragedy of the Nigerian situation is that politicians, to whom the nation now looks for a solution to the country's problems, are more interested in bickering and mud-slinging than in the real development of the nation.

Political opponents want the population to believe that it is possible for President Shagari to transform Nigeria and provide all social and economic gains from industrialization within eight months, whereas previous administrations were not able to meet the expectations of the people in 10 years of independence.

Workers, however, are therefore mobilizing an anti-Shagari crusade in an attempt to discredit his administration, play down his achievements and aggravate social tensions. They will then turn round and blame the existence of such tensions.

As politicians are divided over which path of development to choose, so also is the trade union movement. Apparently anticipating that the trade unions will have an important role to play when the debate opens on whether Nigeria should follow a capitalist, but peaceful, form of development, or socialism, with the danger of revolutionary violence, the Marxists in the Nigeria

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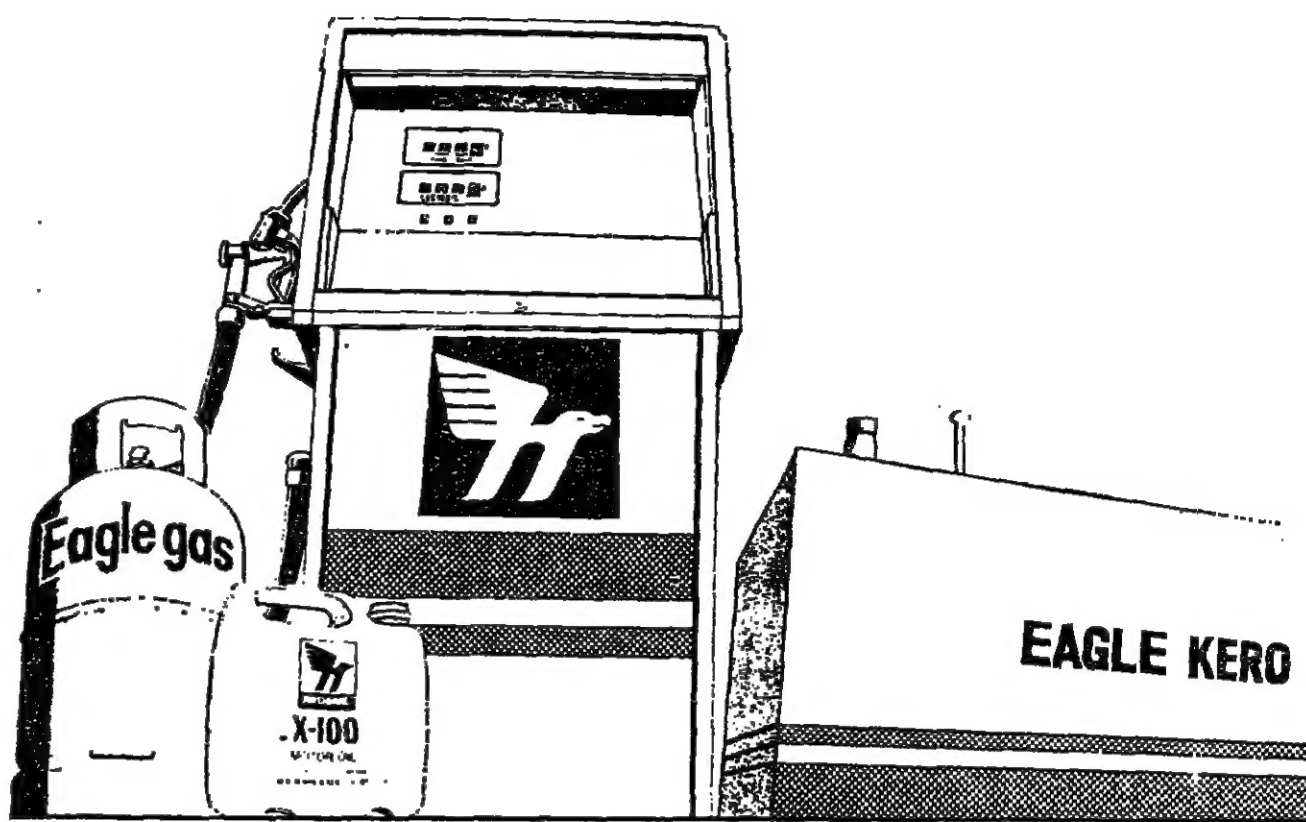


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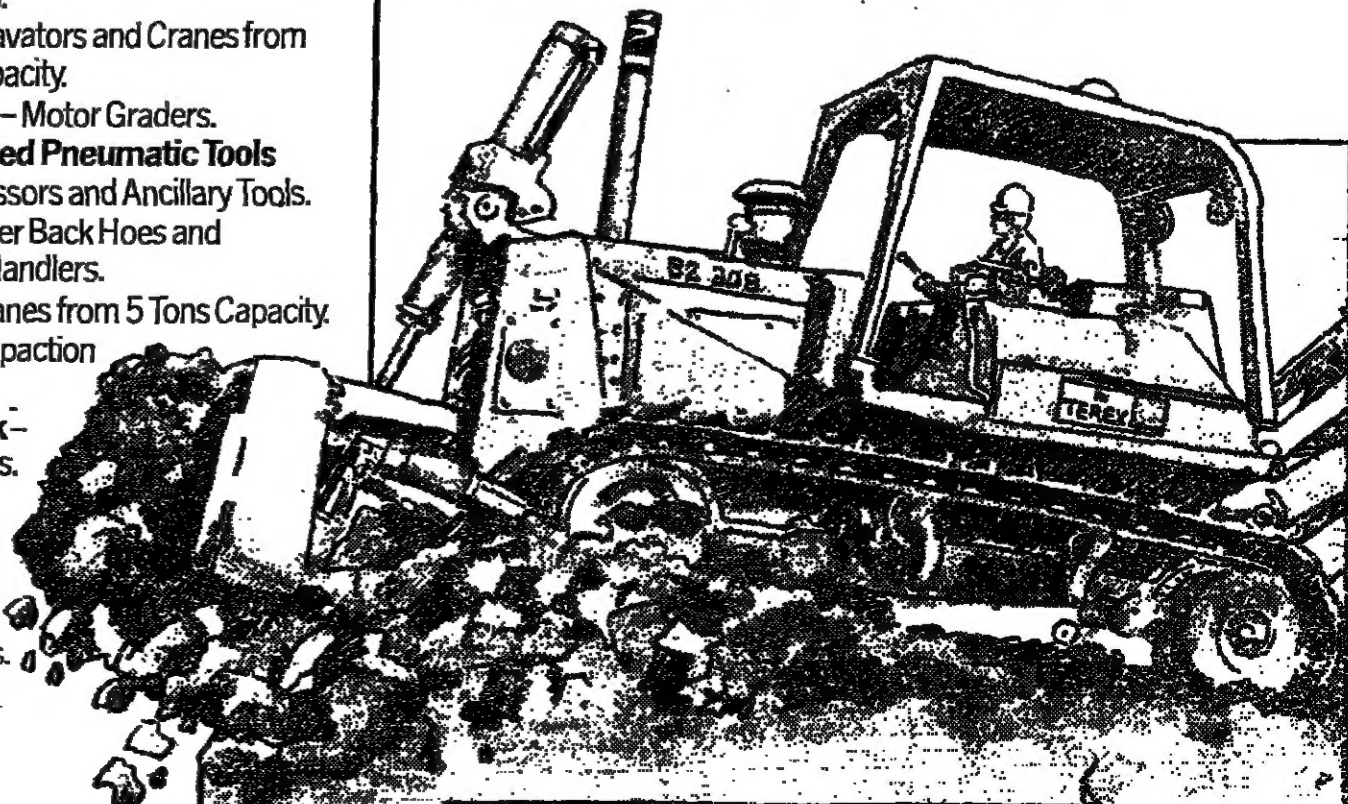
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